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WILLIAM I. ATKINSON—AN APPRECIATION

BY MONTAVILLE FLOWERS^{1a}

Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to Truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field,
So bountiful is Fate.

William I. Atkinson had climbed up the long ascent that leads to the temple of great men, had passed through the portico, and stood smiling before the opening door when he received the call into life beyond life. To his family, his state, and the people in a far-flung business field, he had long ago reached a height in personality and attainments that towers far above the crowd. Beyond that, except for a nation-wide acquaintance with public men, his name had not been heard; but he had all the qualities that ripen into the kind of greatness that multitudes acclaim—his natal heritage and boyhood discipline, his rich character and full preparation, his experience in public life and his plans which fitted aptly into the trend of political events in his state—all these wanted but the element of time to lift him to the breadth of acquaintance and opportunity which have always brought their possessor into general renown. The strain that sounds saddest through the deep pathos of his death is the pity that he did not live to mature and gather the harvest so clearly seen developing out of his natural worth and assiduous culture.

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The emotion that opens the lips of those who now speak of him is the tenderest wish to do his great human heart justice in their praises. To receive the approval of one's fellow men while living is the strongest incentive to right living, but the desire to be spoken fairly in death is a passion so deep and intimate that few of us have courage to bespeak it for ourselves. These desires broaden the sympathies, deepen the affections, sweeten the thoughts, soften the judgments, give birth to tolerance, fortify the courage, and temper the acts of our lives. When Mark Twain died the populace felt a sudden loss as if something good had been taken from each one, leaving a void within that nothing could fill; at the passing of Luther Burbank, men, women and children stopped their customary thoughts awhile, their souls perceiving that something within them that had been vital and good had gone out. These emotions vibrate from the harp of the affections where unconsciously to us, but for a long time, these great spirits have been playing love melodies; we feel the place they have occupied in us only when their music ceases and they are no more.

So it is with Atkinson, in kind and in degree. His was a nature and a service that reached deep into the souls of his friends and touched thousands who knew him but little with the same effect. They loved him because he was wholly lovable. Their remembrance of him will be lasting and profound. The grief felt against the unfair taking off of Abraham Lincoln is as deep now as it was in 1865 and far broader the world over.

For this reason, with this purpose, biographies of such spirits should be written in which the wellsprings of their lives should be sought and studied, their daily work reviewed and attuned. When we discover the native impulses from which a man's life flows, whether he, himself, knows them or not, as they reveal themselves through the garment of deeds with which he clothes himself, the pattern of life that he makes becomes understandable, whether it be ugly with discord and evil or glorious in design and execution of good. And as we trace back the sources of his success and his hold on men's affections to definite motives and qualities of spirit, we may profit ourselves by their emulation; for to make ourselves better is the objective of all study, all remembrance of the dead, all living.

Our slender life runs rippling by and glides
Into the silent hollow of the past;
What is there that abides
To make the next age better for the last?

LOVE FOR MOTHER

In this the life of Atkinson offers a rich, absorbing, gratifying study. It is marked with definite characteristics under which pronounced impulses and capacities are seen clearly playing. The first of these life directing forces was his love for his mother. This was the first natural outlet for a profound emotional capacity which later gave itself freely in many directions. It was the joint product of heredity and early circumstances. He was born on a farm near Clarksville, Iowa, March 17, 1876. His father, Henry Atkinson, was a native of Yorkshire, England, who had settled in Iowa in 1854, seven years before the Civil War, before the impetus and population which have made that state one of the richest and best improved of the Union, had passed west of the Mississippi. In 1860 this pioneer had married Miss Sophia Clouky, of French-Canadian parentage. Their son, William, born sixteen years later possessed the natural but unusual heritage of magnificent, large physique, athletic, attractive and impressive. It housed an unusual psychic force characterized by the fearless, substantial tenacity of the English, coupled with the quick, deep capacity for affection and emotion of his mother's people, controlled by the rounded intellectual and spiritual capabilities of both of these highly developed human stocks.

Six children had been born into this family before William, so that he came into a great domestic organization, working steadily to a great end; for during these sixteen years and for thirteen years after his birth the parents were acquiring a farm, buying eighty acres at a time, working away with all forces year in and out, as only those who have passed through that period and that process can understand, to raise their crops, feed and clothe the babies, get them off to school; to save a dime here and a dollar there, to pay their debts, then to buy another eighty acres and pay for that, and again to repeat the process until their goal, two hundred and forty acres, was reached. Those who know this life need not be told its emotions, its discipline, its fruits in habit

and character; those who do not know it never can be told, never can understand. In this environment, this high tide of labor, love and aspiration, young Atkinson lived his boyhood and found the principles of his life. This fact is more than passing, it is determinative.

And just when they had finished paying for the farm, when William the youngest of the seven was thirteen years old, the father died. There is always a peculiarly strong and pathetic tie between the mother and the youngest child in such an overwhelming tragedy in family life. This dependence of one upon the other, this bond too sweet to be described, lasted through life; when the son was at school at a distance he wrote his mother many and tender letters and spent hard earned and saved pitances for flowers to send to her. In his trunk, found after his death were some of these letters that each had saved and a mother's shawl carefully treasured. Deep emotional capacity! It was his life's ambition to own the old farm where father and mother had begun life, where the children were born, whence they had been sent to school as fast as they grew up to the mark, whence they left the old nest to make their own.

This emotional endowment and the thrill that came from its exercise played through all his work, it stimulated him to tremendous effort in football games in college, it was exemplified in the intensity of his friendships. For he desired friends, made them readily, kept them long and would go far in time and labor for them, recompensed enough by the pleasure it gave him to serve them and to see them succeed. It turned him definitely into his vocation, the lyceum and Chautauqua fields which offered fullest scope for giving popular inspiration and pleasure.

Mother devotion and boyhood environment flowered in purity of motive, in clear and unconcealed position on every question. It characterized his ideals toward wife and home. In 1909 he married Miss Rachel Patti Maxon, who was a talented reader of Brooklyn, New York, but he lost his bride within a few months. Five years afterward, as in reverent memory of her he drew for a friend the picture he held of her in his mind—of her sweet countenance and dainty form, her glorious wealth of dark hair, her fairy movements going about in a pretty plaid dress while

he sat in their kitchen and watched her prepare their meals—in voice almost too low to be heard he said, “My love and pride in her, my happiness and joy in life were too great to be described; and then, suddenly, she had to die; I lost her.” But full life and love came to him later on; in 1916 he married Miss Ila Fay Bartram, daughter of Dr. Robert Bartram of Albia, Iowa, a woman of great poise and strength, of deep sympathy and understanding of his nature and appreciation for his work; he had been speaker of the House in the General Assembly of the state and she had been teaching in the schools of Des Moines. It was a happy union; guests in their home felt their atmosphere of mutual love, saw their attitude of mutual confidence and respect; his bearing toward her was full of dignity and reverence; her memory of him is a rich legacy.

It is the heart and not the brain
That to the highest doth attain,
And he who follows love's behest
Far excelleth all the rest.

“As you measure to your neighbor he will measure back to you”; and this was Atkinson's return. His was an exuberant spirit which drew forth an immediate reaction. When he arrived at a convention whether he were in the lobby or on the floor, things at once brightened up and speeded up. Individual and crowd felt the bigness of his heart power and its free expenditure and at once responded in kind. This fact was wonderfully expressed at his death. There was a universal faith among all his friends when they learned of his illness that he would win the victory over the dread malady that attacked him, though it had slain General Grant and many a valiant man since that. They could not contemplate that his great frame, his determined spirit and confident hold on life would relax and go down before that enemy.

So when the fearful message came that one night he had quickly gone, they had never so felt the dire tragedy of such a death; and from the press, from friends in every walk of life, from many who did not know him personally, from every part of the country, there poured out to his wife a general cry of sorrow and sympathy.

One clear thought is carried in all of these expressions—his

great capacity for friendship—all of them attest the intensity of his affection for his friends, the sincerity with which it was returned by all and the deep personal loss that each one feels and shall always feel. This universal accord is typified by a quotation from a single letter which is quoted without name, for it is so nearly what everyone had to say that each may regard it as written by himself: "He was such a splendid man, so generous in all his impulses, so genial and so warm-hearted and so lovable to us all who had the good fortune to know him, that his passing is a real personal loss to us all."

HIS LOVE FOR EDUCATION

The second directing force of his life was his intense love for education. His desire for it was compelling, his pursuit of it continuous. What though a million boys and girls may secure it by personal effort, this effort is never commonplace; each individual case is heroic. His is a true instance of such heroism. He worked his way through two universities! What that comprehends! We know about what his farm boy tasks were during those common school years; he worked nights and mornings and summers while in high school; he was a teacher in the rural schools of Butler County, Iowa, assistant principal in the schools of Clarksville, then principal of the Ridgeway schools. When he finished there he was twenty-three, and if his love for education had not consumed him, he would have continued teaching for he was on the upgrade in it; or he would have gone into something else. But to Atkinson he had just begun to educate himself. He entered Upper Iowa University, 1899 to 1902; during these three years he took his apprenticeship in football in which he later so distinguished himself, and he made his start in the lyceum field, for he had begun booking lecture courses in 1901. There are no open or lost links in his career.

His development into the lyceum field was coincident with his college life; Frank A. Morgan, owner of the Mutual Lyceum Bureau, for whom he worked first says: "Mr. Atkinson made his first sale for me for the season of 1901-2 and I paid him a commission of \$10, the next season his commission was \$339, for 1903-4 it was \$606, and in 1904-5 I paid him \$693, which

was a much larger sum in those days than it would be at this time. He represented the Mutual Bureau in Iowa for at least fifteen years, becoming district manager for Iowa, South Dakota, and Southern Minnesota. We always worked together in the greatest harmony; for a considerable part of that time we never had a written contract, and we had no difficulty whatever in making settlements, as he was always abundantly fair in his attitude toward the business and never wanted any more than he was entitled to."

Having established this basis of self-support he entered Iowa State University in 1902 and at the end of four years he was graduated in political science and in law and that same year was admitted to the bar. He never practiced law, for his life had been determined by his activities before graduation; but his knowledge of law had prepared him for his place in the state legislature later on and for the great record he made as speaker of the House of that body, through his knowledge of parliamentary law. If another Samuel Smiles were to write another great book on self-help to be the inspiration of other generations of self-made men, he would use Atkinson as a full illustration of the process.

By the time he had finished the State University he was thoroughly schooled in the Chautauqua field and imbued with its enthusiasms, for Chautauqua was an outstanding factor of public interest at that time. In the summer of 1906 it was entering upon an era which for brilliancy and influence has not been surpassed by any social movement of any time. In a quotation from the Iowa City *Clarion* of July 26, 1906, some words are underscored here because they are key notes: "The *first Annual Assembly* of Johnson County Chautauqua will come to a close tomorrow night and has proved to be a *grand success* from every viewpoint. The business management has been ably handled by Mr. W. I. Atkinson who is well known in Iowa City. It has been his duty to secure the talent, get out the advertising matter, and attend to a thousand and one things that require an enduring patience and a large amount of hustling. Mr. Atkinson has met the emergencies that arose with a promptness and efficiency which stamp him as the right man in the right place. On the opening night there was an immense crowd of over 3,000 people

to get a glimpse of a real Chautauqua, *and they were admitted free of charge.*"

The *First* Chautauqua! In a University town and a community of that size. *Three thousand people admitted free of charge! Grand success!* Think of those things. Here are some cues to Atkinson's early originality. These things are great in a young man's enterprise. And here is a list of the forces young Atkinson was dispensing during the first summer after he graduated. (He had conducted Chautauquas for three or four summers before that.) George R. Stewart in two lectures "Lop-sided People," and "Is Fun Divine or Devilish?"; Senator E. J. Burkett, "The Young Man and the New Woman"; Sylvester A. Long, "Lightning and Toothpicks"; Roney's Boys, the Georgia Jubilee Singers, the Patterson Sisters Concert Company, "Sunshine" Hawks, J. Adam Bede, L. G. Herbert, Captain Jack Crawford, Father Nagle, Bishop Hartzell, and Miss Rachel Patti Maxon, who, with her readings won her audiences and with her womanliness won Atkinson for a husband! Romance of inspiration and influence! And how they reacted upon him to direct his life!

And how they reacted upon hundreds of thousands of men and women everywhere! Hundreds of men and women are in public life and professional life today who received the inspiration to rise to large usefulness from a lecture course or from a Chautauqua. And there is this distinction about the inspiration that comes from that source—it carries an impulse to serve and to do good to mankind for the sake of doing good, not for the mere recompense of money; this inspiration is pure idealism, true religion. W. I. Atkinson felt it and put the full driving power of a great nature back of it. He hated the trend toward commercializing this idealism and never participated in any enterprise that might accelerate that trend. He was a fine judge of the worth while, and upheld a standard of quality as high as the abilities of talent possessed and the community could command. It was his pride to provide, as many times he did, by the simple force of his kindling enthusiasm, a lecture course costing \$500 for a community of 300 people.

And what an attachment the people whom Atkinson gave such opportunities had for him is seen in a typical letter written to him by John Kendrick Bangs, dated March, 1914: "My dear

Brother Atkinson: Do you know, I think your heart must be built upon the same lavish scale as the rest of you! You think of such tender courtesies yourself, and are generous enough to let others share in such opportunities as present themselves to you.¹ You are indeed a Salubrity yourself, and I shall ever rejoice in that day when nearing Fayette, you first dawned—or better, loomed—into my life. May you always be a part of it!"

So it was that when he left the University he did not leave education but was always in the midst of it, pursuing it in a continuous acquisition of facts. He was always thoroughly posted on men and events. He had the keenest kind of judgment on political issues and the drift of things that was based on his fund of facts. He helped many a boy into college and helped him through, too, without the slightest ostentation, too liberal for his own economic well-being, for that was his hobby. In the legislature he was the champion of education and its institutions and out of his experience was able to offer concrete ways to improve and advance the schools of the state. This service was recognized at the time and today stands to his credit among the educators of the state. On April 20, 1915, a distinguished figure in educational advance, President H. H. Seerley of Iowa State Teachers' College, wrote Atkinson as follows: "Your favor announcing the result of certain measures that were in the Sifting Committee was highly appreciated by me. I congratulate you upon the admirable spirit that shows in your administration of the affairs of the House and the high esteem by all those associated with you."

He always went back to his alma maters to attend the annual home-comings. They miss him there and speak about him. He accepted his appointment as trustee of the Upper Iowa University as a great honor and carefully discharged his responsibilities. He spent himself in these enterprises.²

¹Mr. Atkinson had written to Mr. Bangs telling about the death of a mutual acquaintance, stating that he had sent a letter of sympathy to the widow and suggesting that Mr. Bangs write her also.

²At the time of his death Mr. Atkinson was involved in the following organizations and their work: Member Board of Trustees, Upper Iowa University; member of the State Historical Society; supreme director, Mystic Workers; member Board of Directors, International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association; director Waterloo Base Ball League, member First Congregational Church, Waterloo; Rotarian, Waterloo; Knight Templar, member Order of the Mystic Shrine, member Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the Knights of Pythias, owner The Western Lyceum Bureau, president Federated Lyceum Bureaus.

LOVE FOR PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

For enveloping his life the third of his characteristics is his love for public activities. For him the broad field was the amphitheatre of public interest, and the big game was public service. He had the spirit of the sportsman. Sports were not an incident or a digression with him, they were a basic element in his program. Seven years in college football, four of them at Iowa State University where he played right guard, helped to win many a hard fought game, and led his team to the championship of the "Big Ten," made him understand the human need that is satisfied by great games and great public events and established in him the spirit of true sportsmanship: "Play within the rules, play to win but to win with honor, for it is the *sport* and not the *score*, that is the aim and glory of play." So when he won the speakership of the House of Representatives under strong competition and a splendid grace, he appointed his competitors to the chairmanships of the best committees! He hated low-brow competition in his business and took great delight in beating the low-browed game with just a little keener wit than the cheat possesses. Many a time he did that, and many a laugh he took at that.

But it is in politics that sportsmanship comes into fullest play, requires its widest knowledge, demands its seasoned skill, has its most open arena, offers its broadest opportunities, takes its biggest chances, and writes its greatest history. He loved that, though he was not deceived by it. He knew political technique and political hazards and the flighty character of the public mind; he laughed at its antics, joked about the flies caught in its web, and as a wise observer was wary of its caprices. Political activity knows but one criterion—success. That the crowd blindly follows till history comes along to point out the errors of this false criterion. Such caprice and such error by the small margin of seventeen votes lost Atkinson his seat in the legislature at the close of his second term and delayed his way up; but time proved that Atkinson was right and the voters were wrong, and they had come back to him with increased affection and almost penitential apology.

The poise, the strength and the promise of what the man might

become in politics were revealed in his service in the Legislature.³ Now it is the folly of the people and the dread of the politician for the people to ask for and the candidate to pronounce his position, *prefacta*, on every shade and figure of political calico. Subterfuge and innuendo, silence and downright misrepresentation are the red cloaks with which the political bullfighter banters his questioners, perhaps deceives and finally lances them in this gross game. But Atkinson would have none of this. Straight-forward speech was his habit, flowing out of heredity and his home life on that farm; but he did not seek to irritate his questioners and often covered his position with the comedy of humorous illustration as we shall see. Though friendly and happy in every outgoing impulse, he was never cornered and could be depended upon to have convictions on real issues and to stand and fight hard where his convictions lay.

He announced his candidacy in 1912 in a letter sent direct to the voters from which these characteristic paragraphs are taken; this preliminary statement which expresses the very genius of our political institutions, as Thomas Jefferson or John Marshall might have expressed it, reveal the true Atkinson:

If nominated and elected I will appreciate and accept the confidence with the sole purpose of serving the general welfare of the people.

I come directly to you with my candidacy to solicit your support rather than to appeal thru the politicians and those who assume to influence others.

If I go to the legislature, I want to go free and independent of any special interest, to represent you and every citizen in the county, and to carry out the wishes of the majority as expressed in the party platform from time to time, or I will not accept the trust.

But no sooner had he announced his candidacy than the usual flood of inquiry began to come in about all kinds of proposed measures. Again his political quality is revealed by the answers he made. On April 16, he made this reply:

³Mr. Atkinson held membership on the following committees during his first term in the legislature: School for the Blind, chairman; State Educational Institutions, Normal Schools, School and College Textbooks, Public Health, Soldiers and Orphans Home, Roads and Highways, Appropriations, Enrolled Bills.

Outstanding movements while he was speaker during his second term ten years ago (some of these were a few years before the public mind was ready for them) are as follows: Prohibition law effected, 1916; extension of the Capitol grounds, extension work of State Agricultural College, first movement for good roads, Perkins Hospital at Iowa City.

My business has kept my time occupied this spring to such an extent that I have not been able to look after political matters as thoroughly as I should like to have done. I am not familiar with the bills to which you refer having never had occasion to read them, and am not sure that I ever shall have occasion to.

I should not care to express an opinion on any bill no matter what the nature until I am thoroughly familiar with its contents.

If I am elected I expect to take the time to post myself on all matters so as to be able to vote intelligently on any question that may come up.

That reply is as clear as the straight lines of Abraham Lincoln and indicates a disposition and ability to meet the public clamor that would have carried him far and successfully in the highest executive positions of this government.

To show that this was not subterfuge or an arbitrary closing of argument, here is a quotation from a letter to a gentleman who afterwards became a member of the Cabinet of the United States; this letter was written three weeks later, during which, apparently, Atkinson had been going into these bills that were inquired about:

As I have not yet received even the nomination, I have not taken the time to inform myself on all these propositions. When I started my campaign, I made a resolution not to promise anything to any politicians, or others, so I would be absolutely free to exercise my own judgment on any matters which might come before the session in the event I was elected. So far I have adhered to this rule, but I do not have any objections to stating my position on these proposed laws, so far as I have informed myself.

And then he entered upon a discussion of the practical value of five of these measures.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Thus he went to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1912, and immediately won the confidence and regard of that body, so that when he was re-elected in 1914, he was made speaker of the House. Here the quality of his statesmanship began to show itself, his leadership in clear political thinking began to be appreciated. There is a quality in his utterances that make them of lasting value, because they interpret our political ideas in their

original purity. His address to the members of the House that had elected him, upon assuming the speakership, is so brief yet so complete, and is so characteristic of his thinking, so prophetic of what he might have done further up the line of political power, that it is an essential part of his history. Each paragraph, like the stanzas of the great poems that have left their impress upon the race, is the full expression of a striking idea which could stand alone, and together they make a complete literary structure. Upon this address any statesman would be willing to take rank and to be remembered:

Members of the House of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly: First, I want to thank you out of the abundance of my gratitude for the distinguished honor your confidence and generosity have conferred upon me. It is needless for me to observe that I am profoundly impressed with the grave and weighty responsibilities of the position. In importance, it is perhaps second only to the chief executive of our state.

It will be my earnest endeavor to preside over your deliberations with strict and unwavering impartiality, and in the discharge of whatever power the position confers upon me to be guided only by the desire for the most effective and efficient service on the part of the members of this body, both individually and collectively.

You are the direct representatives of the people of Iowa. Through you the people speak and act, but in acting each individual legislator should bear in mind that while primarily he is chosen by the people of his county, in a broader and truer sense he is legislating for the entire state. Many and conflicting interests will come before you, but you should be governed only by the single and fixed purpose—that which is best for our state. Our eyes should be set on the future. The past is recorded. It cannot be recalled. We can, however, assist in pointing the way for the future. It should be our ambition that when the Thirty-sixth General Assembly adjourns to have made such a record that the annalists of our state will say that we have made the state of Iowa better and greater.

In the past few years there has been a quickening in the spirit and sentiment of the state pride which has found expression in a movement for a greater Iowa. It is a broad and comprehensive term as well as movement, and to such a cause, forgetting party as well as all divisions of thought among our citizenship, we can heartily unite in its promotion. Let there be no halting in our march of progress.

In conclusion, I can only say, let us address ourselves seriously and earnestly to the work before us, and strive to make a record that each of us will be proud to transmit as a legacy to those who follow.

As speaker he proved himself a parliamentarian of the first

order and so fair and impartial that not a single appeal was taken from his rulings throughout the sessions of a difficult and stormy assembly. When the Assembly adjourned many of its members wrote him letters of appreciation. One of them said: "As one not of your political party I desire to remind you of your manly, unprejudiced and impartial rule as speaker of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. I am sure, sir, that it must be a pleasure to you to know that when you were tried you were found to be a man." Another after his death wrote his widow: "I served with him in the General Assembly. His seat was a citadel of honesty."

But he had adverse criticism, too, which came with threats to vote against him at the next opportunity. He took them calmly and replied with great courtesy: "I believe the sentiment of the majority of the people of Butler County was strongly in favor of the repeal⁴ and believe that a legislator should, as nearly as possible, follow the wishes of the majority of his constituents. I have endeavored to act fairly in all matters, and am sorry that my action did not meet with your approval although I have no apology to make for the way I voted here on any matter."

These quotations established his fitness for higher offices and the state knowing these things was ready to see that he had them. The office of lieutenant governor was within his reach and apparently after that the road was clear to the highest gifts that suffrage and political conditions can bestow. But he felt the necessity of providing for the future and saw that there is no opportunity to do that in politics. To inquiry from a reporter as to whether he would run for lieutenant governor he made this characteristic reply: "You can say for me that I would rather be able, when I am fifty years old, to say that I am the owner of 240 acres of the best land in the world, than that I was once lieutenant governor. I am going to make my old homestead in Butler County that kind of land, instead of trying to make myself lieutenant governor at the same expense. And just now I am putting in a lot of double-dipped fence posts and some of the best fence in the country."

⁴The Malt Law by the repeal of which and other legislation enacted, the prohibition of the liquor traffic became effective in Iowa on January 1, 1916, three years before national prohibition.

NECESSITY OF GOOD NATURE COMBINED

Here is the revelation of two threads that run through the fabric of his life. One is an intense practical sense woven through the strong cord of necessity. The latter required him to work his way through school, turned him at once at the close of his University life into the lyceum instead of the practice of law, and caused him in his political course to turn aside to fortify the coming years with a competence before he cared again to take the hazards that lie in the course of a political career. Meantime came the World War with its diversions and its economic upheavals. But he was well on in his preparation, and his call to political life was coming to him again when another greater necessity made him surrender while still a strong soldier in the full tide of the battle.

The other element revealed is, that he took life like the laughing philosopher. No characterization of him would be at all complete with that element omitted, because by it and for it he will always be remembered by his friends. He was a buoyant spirit, jolly, full of fun, with a keen sense of what constitutes comedy. He had a rich fund of stories and used them, not as a mere raconteur to entertain, but to illustrate a point or to give sort of a conundrum answer and avoid direct reply, so as to watch the confusion of the listener as the latter tried to figure him out. He was magnificent in using the story to parry questions and his application was always apt.

Some of these stories he must have made to order, and in telling them he had a twinkling eye and an infectious chuckle that were irresistible. When reporters were trying to find out his plans for the future after his two terms in the legislature, to one he made this response: "The other day some one accused me of running for governor. If you had asked me about that, I should have told you a story. One day a southern preacher met a darkey and said to him: 'Rastus, have you been stealing chickens lately?' 'No, preachuh, ah aint stole no chickens.' 'Are you sure Rastus, you aint stole one single chicken?' 'Honest to goodness preachuh, I aint stole no chickens at all.' The preacher went on his way and Rastus remarked to himself: 'I sho am glad he didn't ask me if I had been stealing any ducks.'"

Of like noncommittal kind, and as apt, was his reply when asked to state his position on state politics and candidates at that time. He said he wished to maintain a position of strict neutrality, because he said, "I am in the position occupied by Mark Twain when he was asked to preach on heaven and hell and replied that he must refuse because he had friends in both places."

Atkinson did not consider himself an orator but his clean-cut way of stating his position, as is seen in his address to the Legislature and his political letters, and his facility as a story teller made him very popular as an after-dinner speaker, and he himself enjoyed that. He was a good counselor in committee, seeing clearly and coming directly to the point, always with such good sense that he was sought on many boards. For he was essentially constructive, enthusiastic and practical.

THE FINAL CALL

And so he filled his days and nights and came to his final call: A life of great activity in the highest fields, driven by the finest motives; a soul full of affection that gave itself freely in service to all he knew and in the noblest of causes for the general good. His recompense came to him in kind; his size and prowess in football had won for him the affectionate title of "Big Bill," as those he championed called him on the field, and as "Big Bill" Atkinson he was known through life. He was everywhere said to be the best known man in the state of Iowa because he did not forget others and others could not forget him.

On the first day of August, 1925, he saw the end. It was like going home to be in Iowa City, even though he were in a hospital. In Iowa City he had known the ecstasy that lives in triumphs of magnificent physical prowess and of full, unfatigued mental powers; now he was there to know the perfection of ultimate spiritual victory. He entered the hospital calmly, knowing that these were the last moments of the final quarter of the brief, wonderful game of life; confidently, trusting the Great Umpire who, himself, had carried a Cross to Calvary.

For months he had faced his developing tragedy with indescribable fortitude, bearing intolerable suffering with uncomplaining patience. The love that he had so freely given all along his

way was returning to him in evidences of boundless sympathy. His sick chamber was filled with flowers like a florist's bower, a rainbow about his sunset; they filled him with thoughts deep and tender; he saw them as the spirits of friends, thousands of them, coming now to strengthen his own; he looked upon them with measureless appreciation and understanding; and as he looked with failing eyes, they stretched farther and farther away, making a pathway that blended with the flowers within the Eternal Garden. And—over this beautiful way his spirit passed.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

THE WELSH IN AMERICAN HISTORY

A very useful and upright class of citizens are the sons of David among us, and men of Welsh blood have played an important part in our history, according to Dr. Alexander Jones: "Seventeen of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Welsh origin, among them Thomas Jefferson. Other eminent Americans of Welsh descent were John and Samuel Adams, Jonathan Edwards, Yale, the founder of Yale College, General Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, and John Marshall. No less than six of our Presidents have had Welsh blood in their veins—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, and the two Adamses, John and John Quincy. Fourteen of the Revolutionary Generals were of Welsh origin, of whom Gen. Wayne was one. Martha Washington was the grand-daughter of a Welsh clergyman." Dr. Jones also adds (this was in 1855) that there are fifty thousand native Welshmen in the United States—and not one office holder among them.—*Des Moines Valley Whig*, Keokuk, Sept. 5, 1855. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art-Department of Iowa.)

WHO OWNS THE LAKES, ANYWAY?

An Address Before the Des Moines Conopus Club, March 21, 1927

BY EDGAR R. HARLAN¹

THE REALITY OF OUR LOST LAKE SHORES

There are two and one half million of us in Iowa. If one per cent or twenty thousand wish to rest a day or a week on an Iowa lake there is not now a suitable place, nor will private enterprise ever provide one. Since the banks and bodies of all the lakes are the common property of all of us, why are we not entitled to the untrammelled use and comfortable enjoyment of the shores of at least one of them? Individuals and the public deserve the enjoyment of these shores because of the scenery, the recreation afforded, and for the uses of history and science.

We all crave scenes that differ from those constantly surrounding us. We enjoy a drive out of our locality, to woodlands and water scenes.

We may have the healthful hobby of study of the land contours, of the color or constituency of soil, of the character of rocks and the existence or absence in them of fossils or other strange forms.

Every one of us, big and little, of both sexes, is greedy for rest and play at least at times. Games, fishing, swimming in Iowa once were richly afforded. These humanity always has had and always will crave. Two and one half million Iowa people ought not forever to be penned like hogs, fenced off like cattle, or else forced to trespass at every turn.

There is apparently in everyone a delight in standing upon grounds where events and episodes in Indian and pioneer life took place. Indian mounds and camp sites, trails, town sites, early mills and the like appeal to us.

The hunger for ample public lands for scenic, scientific, historical and recreational purposes *never* fails. Park values may change as parks are used or neglected. But when parks are neglected the public heart aches.

¹Mr. Harlan is curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, and was a member and secretary of the Iowa State Board of Conservation from 1918 to 1923.

WHAT IS A PARK?

A park is in part a public area, in part the public passion for it, and in part the public right and means to reach and use it for scenic, historical, scientific and recreational enjoyment.

The auto and good roads put the average Iowa home nearer to an Iowa lake than that home was to a barber shop during the Civil War. Iowa will be in existence when the airplane brings the lakes still closer. In half a million Iowa homes productive industry still stands as the most important interest, with church and school next, yet recreation is at least a close third. There is no conflict in this, nor waste. No lost means nor idle motion. If recreation is looked out for it strengthens church and school. This truth has led the state to establish and sustains it in developing its state parks. It has justified the millions of dollars invested in athletic fields, equipped for and administered in Iowa public schools.

Before state parks, there were no tourists' camping grounds. Now there are hundreds. Then there was little interstate touring. Now tourists throng our best roads every day in the year. Today two and one half million Iowa persons journey by auto out from and into every township in Iowa. Tomorrow they will go by 'plane. So doing improves the mind and rests the body as journeys more costly in time and money may not do. They are not the wasters and idlers among us who are in our state parks and tourists' camps. They are the *Iowa producers*.

REDISCOVERY OF LAKES FOR THEIR NATURAL PURPOSES

Our Iowa Great Lakes region was rediscovered about fifty years ago. Widely traveled citizens of our own and neighboring states found it in their search for places in which to rest and fish and swim. They bought shore stretches for little, built on them and before automobiles came they had encircled every eligible shore. Farsighted men then bought adjacent farms, platted and sold them. Then good roads shortened the distance and reduced the difficulties of reaching summer residences there. Vacant areas still farther back from shore lines were sold, platted, and built upon. While no one in our generation is at fault, Lord Bryce said our allowing the banks of American waters to pass

from public possession was the greatest mistake of the American public. Iowa recently awoke if indeed she is yet awake—to find her two and one half million citizens unable to go freely to their own best bathing, fishing and shooting grounds. They must now pay private individuals for the privilege, stay away, or constantly commit trespass.

DESTRUCTION OF LAKES

Before Boy Scout and Isaac Walton days, our citizens and public men drained many of our lakes.

An inelegant citizen in 1920 said he took an old Iowa map as his guide, took his family in his inexpensive auto, and found one of our chartered lakes. It was planted in corn. In the next he found plenty of water that he could not get to. A wire fence kept the visitor's family and a herd of hogs apart, but the hogs only had access to the water. A fellow citizen had bought the shore property, improved, enjoyed, and paid taxes on it before this southern Iowa tourist awoke. He must accept the justice of "they who are awake, not those who sleep, the law will help." But the waters and shores of all our lakes need not even now and surely not forever remain barred against the whole touring population of the state. A wise and prudent general assembly of today knows the roads, autos and citizen tourists, and could erase the crime of neglect in ten days' time.

LAKE APPRECIATION VS. COMMERCIALIZATION

As a member of the State Park Board throughout its first four years, from 1917 to 1921, the writer was concerned more about lake shores and future Iowa than other conservation problems. He studied every lake shore in Iowa and every United States and state survey, map and diagram relating to them. He did it from a Van Buren County background. There was not in existence even that long ago a single eligible situation or commodious tract open on one of the large Iowa lakes where one from southern Iowa could enjoy a camp, considering cost and comfort. Not one was then available that could have been made into a fair playground. There is but one now. For a minimum free *lake shore* recreation area, for a population of two and one half million people, even if they are country people, is like a seashore

equipment. Fresh water requirements are exactly those of salt water for public enjoyment.

ONE AREA SUITED TO IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE NEEDS

The one and only one tract that would meet future demands, until within recent months, has never been available for purchase. The tract is known as the J. S. Polk lands, lying between Temp-lar Park and Crandall's Lodge, on the west shore of Spirit Lake. The different uses of a seashore could be provided there without endangering morals, health or life. It would furnish the equivalent of seashore space free to the Iowa public always. The needs are now and will remain for:

1. 2,000 feet for free bathing beach along meandered lines; sandy bottom; surf and deep bathing.

2. Dock facilities:

- (a) 500 feet for power boats privately owned (available for improvement as a concession).

- (b) 500 feet for sailing boats.

- (c) 250 feet for oar-propelled boats (other than boats for hire and fishing craft).

- (d) 250 feet for boat houses, repair shop (remote from others because in the nature of a concession).

- (e) 250 feet for boat livery.

3. Shore line camping site of 2,000 feet width to serve transient citizens from remote distances, adjacent to lake and extending back therefrom, regularly laid off, eventually to be provided with sanitation and pure drinking water; shore line to be kept free of bathers and of all structures and anchorages for at least 1,000 feet out into the lake for scenic reasons.

4. Bayous and shallow shores for fishing from banks.

5. Bayous, ponds, or small streams, with gravel banks and beds especially for safety of children under directed use.

6. Parking space, platted, planted and police-protected or fenced for

- (a) Thousands of one-day automobiles.

- (b) Hundreds of cars and tent spaces for families' use for stay of one week or longer.

- (c) Scores of cars, trucks and motorcycles for service and concessioners.

7. Athletic field to provide for
 - (a) Four baseball diamonds and fields for tournaments.
 - (b) Twenty tennis courts for use in tournaments and daily play.
 - (c) One 18-hole golf course, for standard use, and one for children's use.
 - (d) One football gridiron.
 - (e) One $\frac{1}{3}$ -mile oval cinder track.
 - (f) Field houses, shelters and showers.
8. One general pavilion for summer educational and agricultural and other congresses.
9. Many high points should be reserved for their scenic values.
10. Many points and places should be protected that have on them Indian mounds or are otherwise of historic interest. The grave of Mr. Marble for example, who was a victim of the Sioux in the Spirit Lake Massacre.
11. Caretaker's year-round residence, with barn, garage and shed facilities.
12. Corn, hay and grain fields and pastures for producing rather than purchasing provisions for caretaker's stock.
13. Automobile storage, repair and refilling service.
14. Eating stands, boarding and lodging places.
15. Space for several hundred semipermanent camp sites with wood floor and wall, canvas tops.
16. Ample ground space to be selected and reserved for landing fields and airplane service.
17. Summer residence of the Governor of Iowa.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS

The writer has enjoyed congenial co-operation with the Fish and Game Department, both as Curator of the Historical Department and as member of the Board of Conservation. It is confidently asserted that the usefulness of the Fish and Game Department would be tremendously increased could it use these premises. Its share of the cost of the property would be far less than its repayment to the public good. For some years that department has desired to own or control the meandered lakes in or adjacent to the Polk lands, while "Sunken Lake," which is

not a meandered body and is in no part publicly owned, has been the especial object of the department's desire.

All these waters have their unique value as spawning grounds, while they are not approached anywhere in the state for propagation of wild game birds. The forest, water and waterplant life all are most superbly suited to Fish and Game Department ends.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER STATES

As bearing on the certainty that the public will be deprived for all time of all access to all the greater lakes, not only of our state but of all within convenient distance, and of the certainty of enhancement of values of eligible areas, the record of New York, Indiana, and Wisconsin only need to be consulted. The writer has personally visited New York's "Finger Lake" region and Indiana's and Wisconsin's lakes, which in their relation to their populations, now and future, resemble ours. In all those states citizens speak harshly of what they call criminal neglect of prior public officials to seize and hold for the people at large forever some adequate part of this priceless domain.

IOWA PROGRESS

In 1917 and nine years afterward, our road investment and automobile population grew as follows: In 1917 there were in Iowa 254,317 automobiles. In 1926 there were 696,229 automobiles. In this decade we multiplied our automobiles in Iowa almost three times. *Three to one autos in a decade of diminishing prosperity!*

In ten years there has been provided from automobile license funds for the improvement of Iowa roads, bridges and other road betterments, the sum of *sixty-eight million, seven hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-two cents*. In 1925 and 1926 two cents on each gallon of gasoline sold added to the road funds about eight million dollars more. A total of *seventy-six million, seven hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-two cents*. It is estimated that not less than 40% of this was for pleasure. *Three million, two hundred thousand dollars* in two years for pleasure touring! To what end except to facilitate

travel of Iowa and other people toward the attractions of Minnesota or other states! Our parks should be the destination of every one. Yet only \$75,000 from all sources was in 1926 available for Iowa state park needs of every sort. This drives a weary patriotic Iowa touring public to rest nowhere within the state. Minnesota could afford to pay our legislature to starve the Iowa State Park Board. She could afford to reward our General Assembly to prevent more complete park service and cut the support perpetually to even less than \$75,000 per year. We would remain thereby, a population "all dressed up and nowhere (in Iowa fit) to go."

Forty per cent of pleasure travel on eighty million dollars of Iowa roads implies other terminal facilities than state park systems of other states.

PERSONAL

Brought up in Van Buren County, the writer never saw an Iowa lake until he was thirty-eight years old. He was not invited much less enticed to do so, though he had seen the show lakes of the United States. Yet Okoboji's beauty excels them all in the opinion of the National Geographic Magazine.¹ in all the world only Lake Lucerne in Switzerland and Lake Louise in Canada surpass it in beauty. Yet neither a citizen, other than an owner, nor a visitor to Iowa can make camp or bathe along its shore. It can be enjoyed only by crossing private land.

A farmer cousin in Van Buren County burned 300 gallons of gasoline in 1924 in a Ford car, mainly in his own township and for pleasure. If he ever starts toward northern Iowa realizing that he, in common with two and one half million neighbors, is the owner of the banks and waters of the lakes and has paid his burdensome part of \$75,000,000 for the roads and bridges all the way there and around and among them, then finds that he is

¹This statement is many places in print and in common oral usage by people familiar with the beauty of Okoboji. Having been unable to find the reference in the magazine quoted, we applied to the editor himself with the following result:

National Geographic Society

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1927.

Dear Sir:—I regret that you have been misinformed as to the statement said to have been made by the National Geographic Society, ranking the lakes of the world according to their beauty. No such statement has been published in The Geographic.

Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor.

wholly barred from their advantages except by paying private parties still more fees, he may only abuse the owners of cottage sites that rim the lakes, but he will damn his friends in public places who left him in that plight. He will go home disgusted, bathe in his own tub and cool his spleen with less irritation in the breezes of his own electric fan. He and his million compatriots may sometime take a notion to move for free and decent use of an Iowa lake. Outraged men of means and self respect sometimes make mobs. One lake at least, and the best should be made available, and made so now. No shadeless sand stretch nor rush bottomed shallow should be labeled "Lakeside State Park" and tendered the intelligent, if patient, proprietors of the banks and bottoms of all Iowa lakes.

WHAT To Do

The General Assembly ought to put at the disposal of the Iowa Board of Conservation and Executive Council, half a million dollars and command the acquisition, by condemnation if need be, of the Polk lands, now the finest and largest lake area possible and open it free to the population of Iowa. It is the one place of seashore size on a great lake within our borders.

It is said that the state must retrench. Well it has retrenched. In 1926 its citizens paid into the state treasury \$4,000,000 as two cents a gallon on gasoline and sent about \$40,000,000 to where gasoline comes from. Of those among our two and one half million folks who thus "retrenched" half of them went on over our borders to explore and enjoy less attractive but better cared for and more highly exploited natural advantages. About as many came into Iowa from other states and followed Iowa people across our borders. I would turn our people back to our attractions. The similar ceaseless stream of such "retrenchers" from other states I should point toward the most beautiful lake in the United States and to her equally attractive sister lakes in Iowa. It is a public duty to do that at a probable cost of less than the half of one million dollars or a gas tax of a quarter of a cent per gallon. To dodge it in the shadow of a decade's outlay of nearly \$80,000,000, forty per cent of which was for pleasure, will be seen as New York now sees the public negligence of its earlier era, no true economy but plain blunder or cowardice.

It is impossible to avoid the obligation upon the present generation to take the Polk tract on Spirit Lake. It is now for the first, and probably for the last time available in its unspoiled state. Developed for the *people's* needs, it would become a scenic, scientific, historic and recreational classic, unequalled in our whole domain, and unexcelled elsewhere.

OFFICE OF A. B. FUNK, IOWA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
Des Moines, March 29, 1927.

Hon. E. R. Harlan,
Historical Department,
State House.

Dear Mr. Harlan:

I have read with absorbing interest your manuscript constituting an appeal for comprehensive recognition of the Dickinson County lake region on the part of the Iowa Board of Conservation.

It has been surprising to me that in connection with the splendid park extension planning in Iowa no practical consideration should have been given to that lake situation where such vast numbers of Iowa people would be interested in park privileges.

Enthusiastic as is your expression, you by no means overestimate the importance of providing free bathing beaches, landing privileges, camping sites, parking space, athletic fields, etc., for the convenience of hundreds of thousands of Iowans who now visit those lakes and the multitude in addition who would more frequently make such visits with proper conveniences afforded.

The idea of fencing the people away from these beauty spots, confining their sojourn to hotels and highways and beaches wholly under private control is an outrage upon a long-suffering public. Few understand better than I do myself from my long residence at Spirit Lake what this situation means, and how important would be proper consideration on the part of the state in the matter of conservation so conspicuously necessary.

I earnestly hope the interest you manifest in this matter may be an initial movement toward a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Very truly yours,

A. B. FUNK.

ABF:R

PUBLIC ARCHIVES DIVISION

BY C. C. STILES

Superintendent of Public Archives

In the present article is set out the classification as to the office of Adjutant General. This department dates from January 4, 1839, the date that the law was passed. The office is appointive, the appointment being made by the governor.

The material in this department is of great historical value from the fact that a great mass of this material consists of documents and records relating to the Civil and Spanish-American wars. It is also rich in historical matter pertaining to the early history of the State Militia and afterward the National Guard, the troubles with the Indians, Northern and Southern Border brigades, riots, disloyal sentiment during the Civil War period, etc., etc.

Until it was removed to the Public Archives Division from an old building in East Des Moines, which was used as a temporary arsenal, a large amount of material relating to the Civil War was not available for use by historians or the general public.

This department was very difficult of classification owing to the fact that a great many of the records and documents relating to the Civil War were retained in the department, and from the further fact that the blank forms used by the federal and state governments would vary in form and change so often that it made it difficult to follow them, the use of different forms for the same purpose and the use of combination forms which would include the same data that had been used in the single forms.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL—CLASSIFICATION MAIN DIVISIONS

SERIES	I.	BONDS
SERIES	II.	CERTIFICATES
SERIES	III.	CORRESPONDENCE
SERIES	IV.	INVENTORIES
SERIES	V.	OATHS OF OFFICE
SERIES	VI.	REPORTS
SERIES	VII.	REQUISITIONS
SERIES	VIII.	ROLLS
SERIES	IX.	MISCELLANEOUS

SERIES I. BONDS

DOCUMENTS

Arms
Clothing
Contracts

Arms
1855-1877
Clothing
1862-1867 & 1897
Contracts
1862-

SERIES II. CERTIFICATES

DOCUMENTS

Claim Agents
Disability
Discharge
Miscellaneous

SERIES III. CORRESPONDENCE

BOUND RECORDS

Letter and Register Books
1861-1905
Letter Copy Books
1861-1898
Orders
1861-1900

DOCUMENTS

Appointments
Militia
National Guard
Orders
Resignations
War
Miscellaneous
Appointments
Adjutant
Adjutant General
Agents
Purchasing
Sanitary
State
Aide-de-camp
Brigadier General
Captain
Chaplain
Clerks, Adjutant General's Office

- Colonel
- Colonel, Lieut.
- Commissary
- Commissioners to receive Army Vote
- Corporal
- Drafting Com.
- Hospital Steward
- Inspectors
- Lieutenant
- Major
- Nurses
- Paymaster
- Provost Marshal
- Quartermaster
- Recruiting Officers
- Surgeons
- Sutlers
- Miscellaneous
- Militia
 - General
 - Keokuk County Riots
 - Northern Border Brigade
 - Southern Border Brigade
- National Guard
- Orders
 - General
 - Special
- Resignations
- War
 - General
 - Certificates of Military Service
 - Disloyal Sentiment
- Miscellaneous
 - Centennial Exposition '76
 - Documents
 - Flags
 - Forts and Stockades
 - Northwest Relief
 - Personal Letters
 - Reunions
 - Soldiers' Roster
 - Unclassified

SERIES IV. INVENTORIES

INVOICE OF STORES

- Ordnance
- Quartermasters
- Effects of Deceased Soldiers, by Companies
- Miscellaneous

SERIES V. OATHS OF OFFICE
MILITARY OFFICERS
1861-1863

SERIES VI. REPORTS
BOUND RECORDS

Guard Reports, 1862

Morning Reports, 1862-1864

DOCUMENTS

Absentees
Antityphoid Vaccination
Arms
Battles
Camp Conditions
Casualties
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage
County Officers
Deserters
Discharges
Drafts
Elections
Examinations
Guard
Financial
Hospitals
Inspection
Medical Board, Examining Surgeons
Military Commissions issued
Morning Reports (Consolidated)
National Cemeteries
National Guard
Northern Border Brigade
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores
Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores
Passes issued
Prisoners
Property
Provision Returns
Quartermasters
Recruiting Commissions
Recruiting Service
Regimental Surgeons
Resignation of Officers
Sanitary Agents
Sick Reports
Small Arms Practice
Southern Border Brigade

Special Reports, Men on detached duty
Strength of Iowa Organizations
Surveys
Target Firing
Volunteers
Miscellaneous

Absentees

1865-1897

Antityphoid Vaccination

Arms

Militia Companies, by Captains
(arranged by companies)

Sales of

1864-1872

Battles

Corinth, Miss., 1862
Fayetteville, Mo., 1862
Fort Donaldson, Tenn., 1862
Iuka, Miss., 1862
Pea Ridge, Ark., 1862
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., 1862
Prairie Grove, Ark., 1862
Shiloh, Tenn., 1862
Collierville, Tenn., 1863
Lookout Mountain, 1863
Missionary Ridge, 1863
Red River, La., 1863
Taylor Ridge, 1863
White River, Ark., 1863
White Stone Hill, 1863
Yazoo River, Miss., 1863
Atlanta, Ga., 1864
Eastport, Vicinity of, 1864
{ Elkins Ford, Ark., 1864
{ Mark's Mill, Ark., 1864
Jenkins Ferry, Ark., 1864
Little Rock, Ark., 1864
Matamoras, 1864
Nashville, Tenn., Vicinity of, 1864
Okona, Miss., 1864
Old Town Creek, Miss., 1864
{ Old River Lake, Ark., 1864
{ Pleasant Hill, La., 1864
{ Tupelo, Miss., 1864
{ Bayou de Glaize, La., 1864
{ Nashville, Tenn., 1864

Prairie de Anne, Ark., 1864
 Tupelo, Miss., 1864
 Vicksburg, Miss., 1864
 { Bogler's Creek, Ga., 1865
 { Columbus, Ga., 1865
 { Ebenezer Church, 1865
 { Five Mile Creek, 1865
 { Randolph, 1865
 Fort Blakely, Ala., 1865
 Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, 1865
 Goldsboro, N. C., Vicinity of, 1865
 Gravelly Springs, Ala., 1865
 Winslow, Gen., Battles in Ala. and Ga.
 Miscellaneous

Camp Conditions

Benton, 1862
 Carrolltown, La., 1863
 Franklin, Ia., 1863
 Hendershott, Ia., 1863
 McKinley, Ia., 1898
 Morganzia, La., 1863
 New Orleans, La., 1863
 Port Hudson, La., 1863
 Roberts, Ia., 1863

Casualties

Killed, Wounded and Missing, Officers and men
 Battles, 1863-1864

Atlanta
 Corinth
 Kenesaw Mountain
 Shiloh
 Vicksburg
 Yellow Bayou
 Miscellaneous

Commissioned officers
 Enlisted men

Deaths

Camp McClellan, Old Regiments, 1862-1863
 Company H 1st Bat. 13th U. S. Inf.
 Soldiers of Dubuque and Henry Counties
 Southern Prisons
 Andersonville, Ga.
 Tyler, Texas
 Steamship, Gen. Lyons, 1865
 Twenty-fifth Regt. Ia. Inf., 1862-1865

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage

Accounts Charged, 1865

Delivered

Inventory and Inspection of unserviceable goods

Monthly Returns

Quarterly Returns

Sales

County Officers

Auditors, Returns of Ex Soldiers, Sailors & Marines

Militia, In regard to Militia Companies

Military duty, Persons subject to

Deserters

4th Regiment of Cavalry

13th Regiment U. S. Infantry

8th Regiment Vol. Infantry

21st Regiment Vol. Infantry

23rd Regiment Vol. Infantry

25th Regiment Vol. Infantry

33rd Regiment Vol. Infantry

37th Regiment Vol. Infantry

39th Regiment Vol. Infantry

40th Regiment Vol. Infantry

Discharges

Men, 1864-1865

Officers, 1863-1865

Drafts

Commissioners' list of persons subject to, by Counties

Examining Surgeons on exemption

Persons claiming exemption on account of alienage

Persons fleeing from, by Counties

Miscellaneous

Elections

Militia Companies

Election & Certificates by Counties

1st Artillery

Co's A-L and Baker's Light Artillery, 1874-1877

1st Regiment, Co's A-I 1876-1877

2nd Regiment, Co. E, 1872-1876

4th Regiment, Co's B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, 1876-1877

Co. M, 1894-1898

5th Regiment, Co's A-L, 1875-1877

6th Regiment, Co's A-L, 1875-1877

15th Regiment, Co's A-K, 1862

1st Regiment, 1875-1876

Belle Plain Guards
Benton Guards
Cedar Rapids
University Battalion
Vinton State Guards

3rd Regiment

Belknap Guards
Jasper Grays
Monroe State Guards
Olmstead Guards
Valley Guards

Miscellaneous

Keokuk State Guards
Mason City
Sarsfield

Examinations

Medical and Physical
I. N. G., 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments

Financial Reports

Co. F, 4th Reg't I. N. G., 1898
Co. B, 55th Reg't I. N. G., 1904-1907

Guard

Brownsville, Texas, 1863-1864
Camp McKinley, Iowa, 1898
Carrolltown, La., Aug. 31-Sept. 2nd, 1863
Patrol Guard, Camp McClellan, 1862-1864
Miscellaneous, 1862-1865

Hospitals

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Davenport, Iowa
De Camp, N. Y.
Dubuque, Iowa
Florence, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Jeffersonville, Ind.
Keokuk, Iowa
Kingston, Ind.
Leon, Iowa
Little Rock, Ark.
Madison, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
Quincy, Ill.

Rome, Ga.

Saint Louis, Mo.

Springfield, Mo.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Inspection Reports Graded

1st Brigade I. N. G., 1897

Co. M, 4th Reg't I. N. G., 1894, 1895, 1896

Medical Board

Examining Surgeons, 1861-1862

Military Commissions Issued, 1864-1866

Morning Reports (Consolidated)

Battery I. N. G., 1898

German Reg't at Davenport, 1861-1862

5th & 6th Iowa Battery, 1898

50th Iowa Inft., 1898

51st Iowa Inft., 1898

52nd Iowa Inft., 1898

1st Brigade 13th Army Corps, 1863-1864

1st Reg't Inft., Co's A-M, 1898

49th Iowa Inft., 1898

4th Regt., Co's A-M and Hosp. and Surgeons' Corps, 1898

Iowa Provisional Brigade, 49th, 51st and 52nd

Iowa Provisional Brigade, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and Battery

Recruits at Camp Herron, 1862-1863

Recruits at Camp McClellan, 1861

2nd Cavalry, Camp McClellan, 1861

2nd Reg't Inft., Co's A-M, 1898

6th Regt., Co. F, 1898

Swan, Capt., Co. A in S. M. Reg't, 1865

3rd Reg't Inft., Co's A-M, Band, Sig. & Hosp. Corps,
1898

25th Reg't Vol. Inft., 1864-1865

National Cemeteries

Alexandria, Va.

Annapolis, Md. (Ash Grove)

Atlanta, Ga.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Danville, Va.

Davenport, Iowa

Keokuk, Iowa

Louisville, Ky.

Mound City, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn.

Old Fort Sully, D. T.

Rock Island Arsenal

Savannah, Ga.

Springfield, Mo.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Northern Border Brigade

Camp and Garrison Equipage sent to S. R. Ingham
 Company organized for service on the Border
 Ordnance sent to S. R. Ingham

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

Quar. returns for 3rd Reg't Ia. Cav., 1864-1865
 Quar. returns for Co. H, 5th Reg't Ia. Inf., 1863-1864
 Quar. returns charges on Muster & Pay Roll 3rd Quar.,
 1864
 Quar. returns Co. C, Clarke Co., 1865
 Inventory and Inspection of unserviceable, 1864
 Semi-annual, Co. F, 4th Regt., I. N. G., 1895-96-97-98
 Semi-monthly, Co. M, 4th Regt., I. N. G., 1894-95-97
 Semi-annual, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, I. N. G., 1905-1911
 Final, 1905-1911

Ordnance and Quartermasters Stores

Camp McKinley, 1898

Passes Issued

11th Regiment Infantry
 13th Regiment Infantry
 14th Regiment Infantry
 16th Regiment Infantry
 Recruiting Officers, 1862-1863

Prisoners

Paroles

Annapolis, Md., Camp and Hospital
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Vicksburg, Miss. (Andersonville and Catawba)
 Taken at Corinth, Miss.

Property

Annual, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, I. N. G., 1900-1910
 Final, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, I. N. G., 1900-1911

Provision Returns

Camp Franklin, Dubuque
 Camp Herron, Davenport
 Camp McKinley, Des Moines
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Regts., I. N. G.
 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, Iowa Vol.
 Camp at Ottumwa
 Camp Pope, Iowa City
 Camp Roberts, Davenport

Quartermasters

Monthly, 1864-1865
 Quarterly
 Camp at Ottumwa, 1862
 Camp Curtis
 Camp Roberts
 Camp at Little Rock, Ark., 1864

- Inventory and Inspection of unserviceable animals
- Post Quartermasters
- Transfer of Stores
- Recruiting Commissions
 - Issued by Col. Lyons
 - Issued by Col. Sumner
- Recruiting Service
 - Officers in charge of recruiting stations
 - Cedar Falls
 - Cedar Rapids
 - Danville
 - Eddyville
 - Fairfield
 - Marengo
 - Marietta
 - Millersburg
 - Mount Pleasant
 - Ottumwa
 - Sidney
 - Toledo
 - Officers I. N. G.
 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Reg'ts, 1917
 - 1st Cavalry, 1917
 - 1st Field Artillery, 1917
 - 2nd Infantry, 1917
 - 3rd Infantry, 1917
 - Special Officers, commissioned 1861-1864
 - Vols. Monthly 25th Ia. Inft.
- Regimental Surgeons
 - 1st Regiment Cavalry, 1861-1862
 - 2nd Regiment Cavalry, 1861-1862
 - 3rd Regiment Cavalry, 1861-1862
 - 2nd Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 3rd Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 4th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 5th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 6th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 7th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 8th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 9th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 11th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 12th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 13th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 14th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862
 - 15th Regiment Infantry, 1861-1862

Regiments, Condition of

7th Regiment, 1861
 12th Regiment, 1861
 14th Regiment, 1862
 16th Regiment, 1862
 22nd Regiment, 1862
 23rd Regiment, 1862
 25th Regiment, 1862
 26th Regiment, 1862
 28th Regiment, 1862
 30th Regiment, 1862
 32nd Regiment, 1862
 33rd Regiment, 1862
 34th Regiment, 1862
 35th Regiment, 1862
 36th Regiment, 1862
 40th Regiment, 1862

Resignations of Officers, 1861-1864

Sanitary Agents, 1861-1864

Sick Reports

1st & 4th Regts., I. N. G., 1894-1898
 51st & 52nd Regts., I. N. G.
 At Camp McKinley, 1894-1898

Small Arms Practice

Co. F, 4th Regiment, 1894-1895
 Co's A & K, 54th Reg't, 1908

Southern Border Brigade, 1861-1865

Special Reports, Men on detached duty &c.

8th Reg't Iowa Inft., 1864
 20th Reg't Iowa Inft., 1864
 25th Reg't Iowa Inft., 1862-1864
 38th Reg't Iowa Inft., 1864
 91st Ill. Inft., 1864

Strength of Iowa Organizations

Weekly

15th Army Corps, 1863-1864
 16th Army Corps, 1863-1864
 17th Army Corps, 1863-1864
 4th Artillery, 1864-1865
 1st Div. Cavalry, 1864
 3rd Div. Cavalry, 1864
 8th Regiment Union Brigade, 1862
 12th Regiment Union Brigade, 1862
 14th Regiment Union Brigade, 1862
 19th Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
 20th Regiment Inft., 1864-1865

21st Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
23rd Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
25th Regiment Iowa Vol., 1864-1865
29th Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
33rd Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
34th Regiment Inft., 1864-1865
38th Regiment Inft., 1864-1865

Monthly

5th Reg't Inft., Co. H, 1862
25th Reg't Inft., Co. I, 1862
25th Reg't Inft., 1862-1865

Quarterly

4th Reg't Inft., Co's F and M, I. N. G., 1892-1898
6th Reg't Infantry, Co. F, I. N. G., 1892-1897

Tri-Monthly & Special

4th Regt. I. N. G., 1877
25th Regt. Vol., 1865
1st, 2nd, 3rd Inft., 1917
1st Field Artillery, 1917
1st Cavalry, 1917
1st Brigade Headquarters Co., 1917
1st Separate Co. Inft., 1917
Ambulance Co's, 1st and 2nd, 1917
Co. A, Engineers, 1917
Field Hospital, 1 & 2, 1917
Medical Corps, 1917
Supply Co., Regimental, 1917
Miscellaneous

Surveys

Board, Proceedings of Ordnance Stores, 1905
Survey Officers
53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, I. N. G., 1906-1913

Target Firing

4th Reg't, Co. M, I. N. G., 1894-1895
4th Reg't, Co. M, I. N. G., 1896-1897
Ia. Rifle Ass'n Annual Meeting, 1915

Volunteers, Civil War

At Camp McClellan
Companies of Cavalry, 1861
Companies of Infantry, 1861
Roll of Recruits in Camp, 1863
Roll of old Regiments
Aggregate number sent forward, 1864
Men retained for Garrison duty, 1864
Claimed by Mo. and in Ia. Reg'ts, 1864
Furnished by Counties, not properly credited

ANNALS OF IOWA

Monthly

1st Brigade, 13th Army Corps, 1863-1864
 Mustered in other States and credited to Ia.
 District of Columbia, 1864
 Colorado, Ill. and Kansas, 1865
 Kentucky, 1865
 Missouri, 1865
 Mustered in State of Iowa, 1863-1865
 Mustered in Field, 1864-1865
 Mustered Re-enlisted Vets., 1864-1865
 Mustered in Regular Army, 1864

Quarterly

Mustered in State of Ia., 1863-1865
 Mustered in Co. G, 25th Ia. Inf., 1864-1865
 Mustered in 25th Ia. Inft. Vol., 1862-1865

Tri-Monthly

1st Brigade 13th Army Corps, 1864
 Mustered in State of Iowa, 1864-1865
 Mustered in 12th U. S. Inft., 1864-1865
 Mustered in 13th U. S. Inft., 1862-1865
 Mustered in 15th U. S. Inft., Feb., 1864
 Mustered in 20th U. S. Inft., July, 1864
 Mustered in 25th Reg. Iowa Vol., 1865
 Mustered in 38th U. S. Inft., 1864
 Mustered in 172nd Co. 2nd Batt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug., 1865
 Mustered in at Sioux City, 1864-1865
 Mustered in at St. Paul, 1865
 Mustered in 91st Reg't Ill. Inft., 1864

Weekly

Mustered in at Sioux City, 1864-1865

Miscellaneous

Adjutant General Bowen, 1861
 Adjutant General Fuller of Ill., 1864
 Camp and Rifle Ranges
 Batt. A at Camp Robinson, Aug., 1915
 By Capt. Whitney
 Duty performed by Hospital Corps and Band in Camp, 1909
 First Inft. at Iowa City by Col. Bartley, 1915
 1st, 2nd and 3rd Inft. at Iowa City, Clear Lake and State Camp Ground by General Allen, Oct., 1915
 1st Cavalry and A Pioneer Eng's at Iowa City, by Major Howell, Aug., 1915
 Quartermaster's Report of Camp duty at Iowa City, 1915
 Midriver Junct., Condition of Range, by Capt. Clark, 1915

- Commissary, Subsistence at Camp McKinley, 1898
Commissioners for Adjutant General's Office Building,
1868
Companies for 24th Regiment, 1862
Contributions to soldiers' families, Page County, 1864
Efficiency of Field Artillery, by Officers at Camp of In-
structions, 1915
Enrolling Commissioners, Davis and Webster Counties,
1862
Expedition against Indiana, by General Sully, 1864
Expedition of company to Athens, Mo., 1861
Incident of careless shooting by the 91st Ill. into Camp
of the 39th Ia.
Indian trouble at Sioux City, 1862
Investigation
 Case of Capt. Gray, 1878
 Case of Fitz Henry Warren, 1863
 Financial condition of Co. B, 55th I. N. G., by
 Maj. Worthington, 1909
Journey to Washington, S. R. Curtis, 1861
Mail robbery in Wayne County, 1865
Moral condition of Regiments, by Chaplains, 1863
Muster made Dept. North Carolina, 1865
Prices of Quartermaster Stores, 1861
Prize Fight in Council Bluffs, Col. Omstead, 1873
Quartermaster Stores Transferred, sold at Camp Harron,
1863
Sale of contraband horses
Surgeons' returns in regard to Christian Ficke
Transportation, Requests and Bills of lading, 1906
U. S. Holland Rifle Company, 1861
Visit to Major McKeen, 1861
Western River Improvement, by J. F. Floyd, 1854

SERIES VII. REQUISITIONS

DOCUMENTS

- Allowance for miscellaneous uses, 1908-1915
Armory Rent and Incidental expenses, 1878-1915
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage (Misc.), 1861-1898
Commissary Stores (Misc.), 1865
Field Medical Supplies, 1915
Headquarters Allowance, 1906-1915
Ordnance Stores (Misc.), 1862-1897, 1908-1915
Physical Examinations, 1905-1915
Quartermasters' Stores, 1861-1898, 1908-1915
Stationery and Postage, 1880
Transportation, 1881-1891
Miscellaneous

SERIES VIII. ROLLS

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Militia
National Guard
Volunteers

Militia

Enlistments

Northern Border Brigade

Muster

Appanoose County Militia
Ashland Home Guards
Baker's Zouaves
Clear Creek Twp. Militia
Frontier Guards Cavalry
Home Guards, Jackson Co.
Iowa City Rifle Company
National Frontier Guards
Northern Border (Capt. Aspers)
Pocahontas Rifles
Southern Border Brigade
Southern Border (Col. Edwards)
Independent Regiment
Story County Militia
Misc.

Pay Rolls

Abingdon Home Guards
Appanoose Guards
Appanoose County Militia
Brighton Guards
Davis County Militia (East Reg't)
Davis County Militia (West Reg't)
Davis County Regulators
Decatur County Guards
Fairfield Union Guards
Frontier Guards
Frontier Rangers
Keokuk City Guards
Keokuk Mounted Rifles
Keosauqua Rangers
Keosauqua Rifles
Libertyville Guards
Mills County Home Guards
Milton Rangers
Mount Pleasant Artillery
Mount Pleasant Light Infantry

- Mounted Rifle Regiment
- Mounted State Militia
- Muscatine Rangers
- Northern Border Brigade
- Prairie Guards
- Scott County Militia
- Sioux City Mounted Rifles
- Smithland Squad
- Southern Border Brigade
- Southwestern Frontier
- Stilesville Guards
- Taylor County Militia
- Washington Provost Guards
- Wayne County Border Cavalry
- Western Division of Militia
- National Guards
 - Absentees
 - N. C. Staff, 50th Reg't, 1899
 - Co. F, 51st, 1901
 - Enlistments
 - Co. F, 4th Reg't, 1892-1898
 - Co. M, 4th Reg't, 1893-1898
 - Co. F, 6th Reg't, 1889-1892
 - Muster and Pay Rolls
 - All Divisions, 1880-1904
 - Pay Rolls
 - All Divisions, 1898-1916
 - Rejected Men
 - Co. C, 1st Reg't, 1899
 - 49th, 50th, 51st & 52nd, 1889
 - Pay Rolls and Drill Reports
 - All divisions, 1902-1907
 - Miscellaneous
- Volunteers, Civil War
 - Descriptive
 - Deserters
 - Detached duty
 - Paroled Prisoners of War
 - Stragglers
 - Miscellaneous
 - Enlistment (Prior to muster in)
 - Adair—Wright
 - Muster
 - 1st Regiment
 - 3rd Regiment
 - 7th Regiment

ANNALS OF IOWA

- 8th Regiment
- 16th Regiment
- 50th Regiment
- Miscellaneous
 - Dodge's Brigade Band
 - General and Staff, Van Derveer's Div.
 - Iowa men in other States
 - Iowa men on Detached duty
 - Capt. Roberts, 1st Dist.
 - Unclassified

Muster and Descriptive

- Recruits sent to
 - 1st Army Corps
 - Other States
 - 2nd U. S. Battery
 - 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters
 - 2nd Brigade Band, 2nd Div.
 - 16th Army Corps
 - 25th Regiment
 - 666th U. S.
 - Substitutes
 - 3rd Brigade Band, 2nd Div.
 - 16th Army Corps
 - 3rd U. S. Inf.
 - Various Iowa Regiments

Muster in

- Other States
- 3rd Brigade Band, 4th Div.
- 15th Army Corps
- 25th Regiment, 1862-1865
- U. S. Volunteers
- Miscellaneous

Muster out

- 3rd Brigade Band, 4th Div.
- 15th Army Corps
- U. S. Volunteers Veterans
- Veteran Reserve Corps
- Miscellaneous

Pay Roll

- 1st Regiment
- 2nd Regiment
- 3rd Regiment
- 6th Inf., Co's B & K
- Miscellaneous
 - Post Q. M. Surgeons, etc., at Camp
 - Recruiting
 - Unclassified

SERIES IX. MISCELLANEOUS

BOUND RECORDS

- Account Books
- Arms & Equipment furnished State Militia
- Blotter No. 1, Pay Department
- Company Clothing
- Distribution
- Headquarters
- Index
- Journal
- Justice Docket
- Memoranda
- Militia
- Money received from soldiers and paid to families
- Names and Addresses of parties holding State Arms
- North West Relief
- Pass Books of Furlough Soldiers
- Powder Memoranda
- Quartermaster Accounts, 1st Brigade I. N. G.
- Quartermaster's Armory Accounts
- Quartermaster's Accounts of rations furnished at Camp Potter
- Records
- Registers
- Roster
- Score Book
- Scrap Book
- Statement of Arms, etc.
- Stub Books
- Unclassified

DOCUMENTS

- Abstracts, 1905-1908
- Affidavits, 1861-1886
- Articles of Agreement & Contracts, 1860-1862-1908
- Claims, 1858-1898 & 1916
- Commissions, 1861-1874
- Estimates, 1916
- List and Statements
 - Arms
 - Artillery and Inf'ty Co's
 - Binding done by State Binder
 - Cavalry Companies
 - Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage
 - Commissioned Officers, 25th Reg't
 - Commissioner's list of Drafted men
 - Companies of the 16th Regiment
 - County Judges

Dates of muster
Deceased Soldiers' effects
Descriptive Rolls returned to Adjutant Gen.
"Dick Bill" men Cavalry, Border service
Disbursing accounts, U. S. Sub. Treasury
Drafted men
Expenditure of Contingent fund
First Brigade in Camp, 1895
List of Rolls returned and Reports required from Company Commanders
Members of Invalid Corps U. S., formerly members of Iowa Reg't
Men absent without leave
Men enrolled by Congressional Dist's
Men furnished for old regiments
Men mustered out
Men who have descriptive rolls and discharge papers on file
Men whose names can not be found on Army Register
Old companies who have not forwarded new rolls and whose reports are short
Ordnance Stores, 1861-1876
Orphans at the Orphans' Home at Glenwood
Orphans who have died at the Home
Passes and Transportation
Printing done by State Printer, 1902-1906
Provost Marshal
Recruiting Officers
Recruits prior to draft
Regiments reported re-enlisted
Regiments, Roster of Officers
Rejected men
Roster of Officers of the organized Vol. Reg't
Stragglers from Veteran Regiments
Subscription, Co. F, 6th Reg't I. N. G., Improvement of Army
Supplies drawn by Adjutant Gen.
Surgeons, 1861-1864
Troops furnished by Counties
Troops furnished by State
Troops furnished under Federal call
Veteran Regiments returned from furlough and re-organized
Volunteers, number claimed by different counties
Miscellaneous

Passes, 1861-1863

Petitions, 1858-1878

Proposals for Contracts, 1862-1867

Receipts

 Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage

 Express

 Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

 Quartermasters' Stores

 Passes and Transportation

 Subsistence

 Miscellaneous

Resolutions adopted by the G. A., 1864

Resolutions passed by G. A., Feb. 23rd, 1864

Soldiers' Roster Board

 Correspondence

 Historical Sketches

 Laws

 Minutes

 Reports

 Rolls

 Unclassified

Specifications and plats, State Arsenal

Vouchers

 Arming and equipping the Militia

 Contingent fund

 Expense of Inspection

 Personal Service

 Purchase

Unclassified

 1857-1865

 Spirit Lake Expedition

 1859

 Organization & By-laws of Mahaska Blues

 1860

 Copy of an Ordinance relative to 5% Fund

 1861

 Appraisement of horses by Adjutant General
 Baker

 List of names for drafting

 1862

 Arrangements with Railroads for transportation
 of Iowa Soldiers

 List of orders for money to be paid, given by Capt.
 Curriers

 Co's of the 28th Reg't, by request of Lieut. Lucas

Opinion of C. C. Nourse, Att'y General of Iowa,
in regard to conflict between County Authority
and Federal Government

Proceedings and findings of Court of Inquiry in
the case of Pvt. James Campbell

Proclamation by Governor of Wis. on the death
of Hon. Louis P. Harvey

Proclamation of the Governor of Iowa for Volun-
teers under the President's call for 300,000 men

Resolutions of Board of Supervisors of Guthrie
County in relation to draft

Resolutions of Board of Lee County in regard to
Southern Border Regiment

1863

Field Officers' Court Martial in case of Carlos
Everett

Field Officers' Court Martial in case of Corp. Wil-
liam Taylor

Note for Quartermaster General's Report

Orders for money to be paid

Resolutions by Officers of the 25th Inft. upon the
death of Lieut. S. Kirkwood Clark

1864

Claim Agent's certified copy of license

Court Martial in case of Pvt. John Marooney

Field Officers' Court Martial in case of Pvt. James
Campbell

Opinion of Grand Jury of Fremont County in re-
gard to Home Guard

Proceedings and findings of Court Martial in the
cases of James N. Barlow, Arthur Bridges, John
W. Chrisenger, William S. Davidson, James K.
Sears, Isaac N. Train and Abial L. Wentz

Proceedings of Board of Examination of appli-
cants for promotion in the Corps D. Afrique

Proceedings of Board of Survey in regard to loss
of Arms by Lieut. N. W. Chase

Proclamation by the Governor of Mo. and the Gov-
ernor of Rhode Island in reference to correction
of Enrollment

Resolutions of House of Representatives request-
ing the Adjutant General to report to the House
the amount paid to Officers in N. B. B. and
S. B. B.

Resolutions of Board of Supervisors of Grundy
County as to the credits for Volunteers and
Quota from Grundy County

- 1865
Draft in other States
Opinion of Judge John F. Dillon in the James Kelts case
Power of Attorney for drawing soldiers' pay
- 1866
Joint Resolutions providing for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon certain claims of the State of Iowa
Warranty Deeds from F. M. & F. E. Hubbell to the State of Iowa
- 1868
Articles of agreement by and between the Iowa, Humeston R. R. Co. and Smith-Ward and Co., Des Moines
- 1869
Holabird, S. B., on improvement of firearms in the U. S.
- 1870
Greetings from members of the 2nd Iowa Inft. to the Governor of Iowa at the Soldiers' Reunion
- 1877
Roster of Field and Staff Officers of 1st Light Artillery
- 1884
History of the 15th Ia. Regiment
- 1894
Joint Resolution No. 15 Relative to assignment of rooms in the Capitol Building
- 1898
Notices
List of packages for soldiers on hand at Jacksonville, Florida
- 1905-1909
Account current
- 1907
Proceedings in Court Martial of George M. Parker, Major 56th Reg't, I. N. G.
Proceedings in Court Martial of William T. Chantland, Major of 56th Reg't I. N. G.
Proceedings in Court Martial of Oliver W. Kulp, Capt. Co. B, 54th Inft.
- 1908
Printer's Copy "Army Regulations"
- 1909 and 1910
War Game Map, Gettysburg & Antietam

1910 and 1916

Examination papers of applicants and proceedings
of Board in Officers' School of Instruction

No Dates

Details from 31st Reg't to procure blankets
Resolutions by G. A. of Iowa to Adjutant General
to codify the Militia Laws of the State
Testimony in Wadhaus Case

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Stages for Iowa City leave daily.

Stages for Burlington leave daily.

Stages for Ft. Dodge leave three times a week—Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stages for the south leave daily.

Stages for Council Bluffs leave daily.

—From *The Iowa Citizen*, Des Moines, February 4, 1858. (In
the newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art
Department of Iowa.)

POST OFFICE

On corner of Court Avenue and Third Street.

Wesley Redhead, Post Master.

G. S. Rosser and E. P. Stewart, Assistants.

Office open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. Of-
fice open on Sunday from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 4
o'clock P. M.—*The Iowa Citizen*, Des Moines, February 4, 1858.
(In the newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and
Art Department of Iowa.)

JAMES EDGAR SNOWDEN¹

By TRUMAN O. DOUGLASS

In the year of our Lord, 1914, Brother Snowden is fully qualified to speak for himself. In a communication of recent date, he writes in substance as follows:

To write one's own history is a difficult and delicate task. To avoid egotism and yet tell the truth is not an easy matter.

Fortunately there is a place to begin—the place and date of one's birth. Of this I have nothing to say, only to report what my parents told me and what they wrote down in the Holy Bible. According to this testimony I was born August 4, 1834, in the village of South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, in a log cabin. I make note of this because it places me in the company of the great men of earth who were born in a little village, or in a log cabin. The log cabin always seems to say:

“Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,”

and,

“Honor and shame from no condition rise.
Act well your part; there's where the glory lies.”

One of the earliest recollections of my home life was the public confession by my father and mother of their Christian faith; not that they were not Christians long before this, but this was their first good opportunity to unite with the church.

I came of a religious stock, like Timothy of old. My faith, also, was first in my grandmother. Often as a boy I was hushed into silence as she in the morning would retire to another room and close the door; then I would hear her voice in song, and when the song ceased I knew she was talking with God, and I was very still. Christianity's grandest opportunity for the conquest of the world is in the home, dedicated to God in the training of children in the ways of holiness, Bible reading, prayer and church attendance. I cannot remember the time when in our home family worship was not a part of each day's program. The Bible was read and prayer offered early in the morning every day. As I recall the prayer, there was something of a sameness in it, but it was out of a sincere heart and it had its effect upon my life. One petition always came at the close of the prayer: “And when done with us on earth, receive us to thyself in Heaven.” Nearly a half century after I had gone from the old home, one morning God called my father to him—

¹The manuscript copy of this article was recently found in “some abandoned rubbish” in San Diego, California, by E. E. Griswold, a former Iowan, but now of that city. We do not know that it has been previously published. Mr. Snowden died in Cedar Falls, Iowa, April 9, 1918.—Editor.

self, and his prayer was answered. Later mother and two sisters were called, and again my father's prayer was answered. I am the only member of the family left; some day soon, father's prayer will be answered again.

My educational advantages were limited. For a time I attended an academy in Springfield, Ohio, where I took some advanced studies. I had some private lessons in Greek, but circumstances were such that I was sent out into the ministry without such preparation as is necessary.

When I was thirteen years of age I passed through what was to me a wonderful experience. Old things passed away, and all things became new. How much was merely emotional I do not know, but I know that God was there and spoke to my soul. This new life needed training, but



JAMES EDGAR SNOWDEN

the church did not know how to give me the guidance I needed. In a measure I lost the fervor of the new life, but I still continued to pray.

At the age of twenty-one I was baptized and received into the church. About this time a friend invited me to a cottage prayer meeting. I promised him I would go on condition that he would not call upon me to take any part. But another led the meeting, and I was called upon to pray. It was the beginning of an active Christian life.

I do not remember the time when I did not feel that I ought to preach. I used to preach to my sister when we were children. I think this was partly the outworking of parental influences. Before my birth mother prayed that it might be a man child, and if a man, that he should be a minister. I had the honor and pleasure of being my parents' pastor for twelve years.

I was licensed to preach in 1859, and July 4 of that year I preached my first sermon. In 1860 I was ordained to the ministry by the Protestant Methodist Church, and in this communion I labored for ten years.

My first parish was a home missionary field of large dimensions, embracing a number of counties in northern Ohio. I certainly had a "peculiar people" to deal with. It was a hard field, but it was good for me. I learned things there that schools do not teach. There is nothing better for a young preacher than to have hard problems, and meet the difficulties of life in such a field. A home missionary field is the place where a young man gets a diploma worth having.

In 1867 I married Miss Kate Davis of Lebanon, Ohio, and a helpmate she was to me indeed. Previous to our marriage, I had accepted a call to a church in Fairmont, West Virginia, where I preached for nearly four years. In December, 1870, I came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, to marry my sister. The pastor of the Congregational Church, Rev. G. D. A. Hebard, was sick, and I was invited to supply the pulpit. During the week following, December 14, 1870, he died, and I was invited to supply the next Sabbath. At once a meeting was called and I was invited to take the pastorate of the church. I accepted and within two weeks I had returned to Fairmont, resigned my pastorate there, and was back in Oskaloosa. On the second Sunday in January of 1871 I began a pastorate in Oskaloosa which ran on for fifteen years.

In 1886 I accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Storm Lake where I remained for only one year. I was then called to Le Mars and was there until 1894, at which time I removed to Fayette, and was there for three years. The Methodist College at Fayette gave me an opportunity to give my younger children better educational privileges than I felt able to give them by sending them away from home.

The first day of August, 1897, I began my pastorate in Cedar Falls. For twelve years I labored among this people, resigning in 1909, at this time completing fifty years of active ministry—fifty years of continuous service without a break excepting one or two short intervals from physical disability.

In 1898, occurred the first break in the family of eight. In this year my good wife passed on to her reward. Two years later I married Mrs. Kate Shaw, who has been a faithful wife, and shares life with me today. When I resigned at Cedar Falls the church made me pastor emeritus, and provided me a good house in which to live, and to be mine as long as I need an earthly dwelling place.

In all my ministerial life I have fared better than I deserved. I do not mean to say that the path has always been strewn with flowers, but I can say with Paul, "The things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel," in that I was drawn nearer to Christ and made a better man. There are things which a preacher must know, but never can be known only through experience. It is a great matter to be educated in the schools, but it is a greater matter to be educated in the school of Christ, and to be able to meet a soul in its deep needs, and lead it to the fountains of life and peace.

One of the sweet recollections of these years in Iowa is the fellowship of the brethren of the state. I think often of the men who were here

when I came. There was Father Turner, a parishioner of mine until death removed him—a man of broad vision and a great heart. I remember so well his funeral. The simplicity of the service made a deep impression on my mind. At the grave we all gathered around, and each in turn repeated a passage of Scripture; prayer and benediction followed, and we all went away in the faith of Christ's own words, "I am the resurrection and the life."

Daniel Lane was also a parishioner of mine for several years. From these two men I heard the story of the "patriarchs" and of the Iowa Band. It is not often that a pastor will find among retired ministers such helpers as were these two men.

Other members of the Band I counted as my friends—Dr. Salter, for more than sixty years at Burlington; A. B. Robbins, for fifty years at Muscatine, a man of pronounced opinions and fearless in giving expression to them; and Ephraim Adams, a saintly and lovable brother, true and faithful. He never boasted of any attainments in the divine life, or anything he had done, but the people with whom he lived felt the force of his life, and recognized the goodness and the greatness of the man. Douglass was then a young man, full of zeal, and he is still with us, a good and faithful servant, loved by us all. Frisbie came to Des Moines in October of 1871, nine months *after* I came to Oskaloosa. I never let him lose sight of the fact that I came to Iowa before he did. Dear old comrade! God has commended him to silence, but his life still speaks.

Hill was in Atlantic when I came to Oskaloosa. He never had any other parish in Iowa. Harvey Adams was then at Fairfax, W. L. Coleman at Mitchell, Father John Todd at Tabor, Pickett was superintendent of home missions in Southern Iowa, Archibald and Sturtevant and J. O. Stephenson and Vittum came later. This fellowship gives a value to life not to be estimated by any standard of value save that of the heart in the hunger for friendship, with the deep affection which only believers in Jesus can experience.

I am writing this at the age of eighty, occupying my time in reading and study, making sermons and preaching them as opportunity offers. I look backward and see many things to regret, and more in which to take delight. I look forward to the things which are to come, and I press on toward the prize of my high calling in Christ Jesus.

Nothing beyond this personal portrait is needed to give the full measure and correct features of the man. Physically he is tall, but neither slim nor stout, but with the exact proportions of a perfect man. His eye is keen, his face that of a Nazarite never profaned by the coming of a razor upon it, his head covered, even in old age, by a great shock of hair, now almost as white as the "driven snow."

It need not be said that he is a man of superior natural mental endowments. He tells of his lack of training in the schools.

That has been in evidence through all his life, limiting his vocabulary, narrowing somewhat his range of vision, closing many doors against him in the realms of science and philosophy; but the gifts of nature, mother wit, practical sense, mental insight, coupled with the spiritual qualities of sympathy and love for his fellow man, and a knowledge of the Bible, have compensated him for his lack of education, and have made him every whit the equal of the average man of the college and the seminary.

As a preacher Rev. Snowden is unique. His sermons are perfectly innocent of logic, they have only the slightest acquaintance with rhetoric, they do not abound in illustrations, they are largely devoid of literary and historical citations or allusions, they never attempt the oratorical or the dramatic, but somehow they take hold. People listen, they are interested. His power as a preacher has its deepest seat in his knowledge of the Bible. His sermons are saturated with Bible ideas and imagery, and abound in scriptural quotations. Moreover, there is a quaintness and quiet humor about the man which find their way into his sermons to light them up, and hold the expectant attention of the hearers; and the crown of all is the preacher's downright sincerity and earnestness, causing his discourses to glow and sometimes blaze with subdued but evident passion.

Rev. Snowden was a fine preacher; therefore, he could stay fifteen years at Oskaloosa, and twelve years at Cedar Falls, and therefore he was welcomed heartily to the pulpits of Iowa. His pastorates were each a grand success. Of this I speak in my "Pilgrims of Iowa," page 213, as follows:

James E. Snowden came from Ohio and from Methodist Protestant parentage and training, but soon developed into a good Congregationalist, of a unique type—all his own, however. In his sixteen years' pastorate at Oskaloosa, that church reached high water mark, though it still has all the future to improve upon that record. After one year at Storm Lake and eight good years at Le Mars, a stately church edifice being one of his monuments there, he took hold of that little missionary church at Fayette. In the three years of his pastorate there he rebuilt the house of worship, added about a hundred to the membership and brought the church to self-support. Twelve fruitful years at Cedar Falls brings this grand old patriarch down to date, pastor emeritus there, busy still supplying the many churches which call for his services. Of this unique, forceful, facetious, brotherly man, a booklet could be written. May he go very late to the better world!

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

OLD BUCKINGHAM IN TAMA COUNTY

There are in Iowa many abandoned towns whose histories would be both interesting and romantic. The following correspondence tells the story of one of them, and how its history comes to be given in the *ANNALS*:

YALE UNIVERSITY
THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

May 11, 1926

Prof. B. W. Bacon
1105 Edwards Hall
State Secretary of Iowa.
Dear Sir:

New Haven, Connecticut

My grandfather was William A. Buckingham, governor of Connecticut, 1858-66, and United States senator in 1869 until his death in 1875. Among the eulogies pronounced after his death in the United States Senate is one by a Mr. Wilson, representative from Iowa, which contains the following statement (abbreviated): About 1850-55 a colony of settlers from Norwich, Connecticut, took up land in central Iowa, and named the congressional township and village "Buckingham" after the Governor. He contributed liberally to the building of the first school, and built the church "from basement to spire, which is only rivalled in beauty of design by the landscape it graces."

Upon the death of my mother, Mrs. Eliza Buckingham Aiken of Norwich, only surviving child of the Governor, in 1924, we had many memorials of her father which we were interested to place appropriately, and naturally thought of this village and church.

However, on looking at a map and gazetteer of Iowa we found no mention of such a place, and the "Congregational Yearbook" lists no such church. I shall be gratified if you can give me any information about it.

Very truly yours,

ELIZA BUCKINGHAM BACON.
(Mrs. B. W. Bacon.)

HISTORICAL, MEMORIAL AND ART
DEPARTMENT OF IOWA

Des Moines, September 3, 1926.

Mr. Elmer E. Taylor,
Traer, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

A few weeks ago a granddaughter of the late U. S. Senator Buckingham of Connecticut wrote to us making inquiry concerning the village and township of Buckingham, which she says were named for her grandfather. We have examined the "Tama County History" and find verification in it of her statement as to the naming of the village. On consulting an old map of the county, we find that the village was located about two miles northwest of Traer on the line between Perry and Buckingham townships.

On considering this matter with Mr. Harlan he asked me to write to you and ask if you would be kind enough to give us information about the old village. We gather from the county history that the post office there was discontinued in 1873. We presume the town was moved away soon after the coming of the C. & N. W. Railway. Are we right in that supposition? Are there any residences or buildings still standing there? Is the old church of which the history speaks still standing? Any further information concerning this town and church which you think would be of interest we should be glad to have.

Sincerely yours,

D. C. MOTT.

DCM/AMS

THE TRAER STAR-CLIPPER

Established in 1878

Ella C. Taylor, Associate Editor
Traer, Iowa

Nov. 8, 1926.

Mr. D. C. Mott,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Mott:

I wish first to apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of inquiry concerning the village of Old Buckingham. In some way, the letter was mislaid on Mr. Taylor's desk and only recently came to light, and he has asked me to reply to your inquiries for him.

The old village of Buckingham, which was named for Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, was abandoned in 1873 on account of the building of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. The settlers at Buckingham tried to get the railroad through their settlement but failed and the town site of Traer was located as the proper place for a depot, etc. Naturally, a town followed the railroad and the business men in Buckingham recognized the futility of attempting to do further

business there. The railroad was completed in 1873 and by 1874 many of the store buildings had been moved to Traer. Most of the citizens moved here also and both the Methodist and Congregational churches were moved to Traer. There are probably not more than three or four of the old buildings now left that were there at that time.

Governor Buckingham became interested in this little settlement through his acquaintance with the Connell family who came here in 1853, or thereabouts, some of whose descendants are still living in Traer. A son of Margaret Connell lives on the old Wood homestead in Buckingham now. Margaret Connell married Jonas Wood, who came west at the same time. The original house has been torn down, however, to make way for a modern farm home.

Governor Buckingham's first gift to the Buckingham settlement, I think, was in the spring of 1856. The settlers felt the great need for a schoolhouse and planned to build a structure twenty feet square and twelve feet high. Through correspondence with the Connell family, Governor Buckingham knew of this movement and he wrote back suggesting that the building be made longer so that it could be used for religious services as well, and said that if his suggestions were favored, he would be glad to help financially. Accordingly, he donated \$100 and the building was made twelve feet longer and served this double purpose for fourteen years. In 1870 a new two-story building was erected containing four rooms and four teachers were employed for several years. Later, however, this was given up and now the children attend school in Traer, being driven back and forth in school busses. The building stands, the lower story being used as a dwelling, but is in a state of decay.

A Congregational church was formed in the settlement in 1856. At first they met at the homes of the members and had no regular pastor. Later they hired a pastor and changed their meeting place to the various schoolhouses, sometimes in Buckingham, in West Union or in the Clark district. This accommodated the members who lived far apart. Finally in 1866 the membership had grown to the point where they dared to think of a church building and a site was chosen in Old Buckingham. Rev. B. Roberts was the pastor. He hauled most of the lumber from Waterloo himself and did much of the work on the building. June 19, 1867, the church was dedicated, President Magoun of Grinnell College preaching the sermon. The church cost \$4,000, one half of which was contributed by Governor Buckingham and the other half by the people in the vicinity. The Governor also gave the carpet and the Bible. Miss Ripley, a sister of Mrs. Buckingham, gave the communion set, which is in existence today, and the church was called Ripley chapel in her honor.

The town of Traer having been started, in the summer of 1874 the members voted to move their building from Buckingham to Traer. The building was taken down, moved to Traer and rebuilt. In June, 1875,

it was rededicated. A prosperous church was built up here and with the growth of the town a larger church was needed. The money was raised and a plan approved in the winter of 1900. The first Sunday in April very touching farewell services were held in the old church and on Monday they began tearing it down. In the spring of 1901 the new church was dedicated, a handsome brick structure costing nearly \$25,000. Since then a fine brick parsonage has been built, making a church property of perhaps \$35,000 in value. It is called the Ripley Congregational church to perpetuate the name. When the Chicago & North Western Railway came through Traer, a little town was started five miles from here northeast and was called Buckingham to perpetuate the name of the old town and the man who did so much for the early settlers.

I think this is about all concerning the settlement that would be of interest to the descendants of the family. They can be assured that the name of Buckingham will always be remembered in this locality.

Very truly,

ELLA C. TAYLOR.

244 Edwards Street, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, 1926.

Mr. E. R. Harlan.

Dear Sir:

Your letter enclosing Mrs. Taylor's story of Buckingham has been received and contents noted. We are grateful for the account of the town, to which we had planned to give, if possible, an object of interest connected with my grandfather, but as the original town has disappeared, we feel that there is nothing further to be done. I will forward your letter to my brother, who is the only surviving grandson of Gov. Buckingham.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZA BUCKINGHAM BACON.

(Mrs. Benj. W. Bacon.)

The following concerning the recent reopening of the school at Old Buckingham appeared in the *Traer Star-Clipper* of January 7, 1927:

OLD BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL

School opened in Old Buckingham schoolhouse last Monday after having been closed many years. The enrollment is eleven. Miss Luella Hulme is the teacher. (From the *Star-Clipper* of December 24, 1926.)

The Old Buckingham schoolhouse is one of the few remaining landmarks of early days in north Tama before the birth of Traer. There is a wealth of interesting historical memories associated with this old structure. The Independent school district of Buckingham was formed in 1868, and the two-story building that remains today was erected in

1870. It was for many years regarded as one of the finest school buildings in the county. John Frazee of Toledo, who afterward gained success as an educator, was the first principal. It was under Mr. Frazee that the practice of holding school nine months in the year was started. Up to that time the young children of north Tama went to school during the summer. The older boys and girls attended during the winter months only. They were needed on the farms during the other seasons.

Two schools were built in Buckingham Township before the two-story structure at Old Buckingham was erected. There was a school for those living in the east end of the township and another for those of the west end. The large building in Old Buckingham village took the place of the first schoolhouse built in north Tama, which was in 1856. Miss Rachel Wood had taught a school in a little cabin just over the line in Perry Township in 1854.

The first school building in north Tama was at first planned to be twenty feet square, twelve feet in height, but when Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, for whom the township and village were named, heard of the plan from some of his personal friends who were early settlers here he persuaded the people to make it larger—thirty-two feet in length—so that the building could be used for church services and community gatherings as well as for school purposes. As an act of greater persuasion, the governor sent a gift of \$100 to the cause, and the building was erected according to his suggestions. Henry Daniel was the contractor and builder, and Miss Jane Noble the first teacher. For fourteen years the building was used as a house of worship by all the church denominations represented in the settlement, without the least friction or ill feeling.

There were many other uses made of the building. The early settlers, both fathers and mothers, held public debates in the schoolhouse. Later came the lyceums, singing schools and community programs. On these programs the residents were nearly always the performers, although occasionally some newcomer or visitor would take part.

Two boys who were afterward elected governor of the state of Iowa practiced their first flights of oratory in the Old Buckingham schoolhouse. They were Buren R. Sherman and Leslie M. Shaw. They had come to north Tama to work on farms. Governor Shaw came into national prominence in later years by serving as secretary of the treasury in the national cabinet.

Hon. G. Jaqua, who was one of the most learned men in north Tama for many years, who served on the county board of supervisors for ten years and who represented Tama County two terms in the Iowa General Assembly, was the teacher of the Old Buckingham school several terms, and also served as school director. Mr. Jaqua later became an agricultural editor. He and "Tama Jim" Wilson were among the first men in Iowa to realize the importance of proper newspaper publicity and discussion to agricultural problems and methods, and as a result of the

efforts of these men the *Star-Clipper* for many years was among the few newspapers in the state that had a farm page as a regular weekly feature.

Mr. Jaqua came to north Tama in 1856, and during his first winter here was pressed into service as teacher of the Old Buckingham school. He and his wife had been teachers in an academy in Ohio. He had fifty pupils here, many of them coming from a distance of several miles. Among his first pupils were "Tama Jim" Wilson, Miss Flora Wilson, who is yet living in Waterloo, and Mrs. Samuel Reid.

When the Bunker boys, notorious horse thieves of Buchanan county, who operated over a large territory in the state, were lynched in the timber west of the present site of Traer in the late fifties, one of the first big news events that put north Tama County in the public eye throughout the state, the bodies, found hanging to trees by three men of the settlement two or three days after, were cut down and brought to the old schoolhouse in Buckingham village. Mr. Jaqua was teacher of the school at that time. He had to dismiss school. The news of the hanging spread rapidly throughout the settlement, and the village was crowded all day. The coroner at Toledo was notified and an inquest held. The schoolhouse was packed. Steve Klingaman, who operated a sawmill near the present site of the George Knoop property in west Traer, and who was involved in the lynching of the Bunkers, was summoned before the coroner's jury, of which G. Jaqua was a member. According to Mr. Jaqua, who once related the story to the writer, Klingaman was badly frightened and would not talk. The jury returned a verdict that Klingaman assisted in the hanging. Following the inquest, Klingaman was taken to Iowa City for trial. The bodies of the Bunker brothers were buried in the potter's field of Old Buckingham cemetery. John Thomas, a cabinet maker of the village, made the coffins, and Josh Wood and Horace Hartshorn dug the graves. Klingaman was placed under \$5,000 bond, and in order to secure a bondsman he deeded his property to his brother Hiram, and brother-in-law, Peter Nungesser. Getting his liberty on bond, he left the country and was never heard from again. It is supposed he went to California, where he had made his "stake" before coming to Perry Township. The two officers who were involved in the lynching, named Seaman and Small, were indicted by a Tama County grand jury. The sheriff went to Polk County and arrested them, but the story is that they were taken from him by a mob and were never brought to trial.

Another early teacher of the Old Buckingham school was Esther Wilbur, who after several years of teaching became the wife of "Tama Jim" Wilson and the mother of a large family.

The Old Buckingham schoolhouse was the scene of many interesting public meetings in early days, usually consisting of political speeches and debates. One of the first political addresses ever delivered in north Tama by a speaker of national reputation was in the schoolhouse at

Buckingham by James Harlan, distinguished United States senator from Iowa, who afterward became a member of the cabinet of President Lincoln. There were also held a number of debates from time to time by rival candidates for Congress and for the state legislature.

The schoolhouse was the scene of patriotic meetings at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was at Old Buckingham that a north Tama company was organized for war service by W. H. Stivers of Toledo, which became a part of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry and saw its first active service in the battle of Fort Donelson, later being engaged at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and the disastrous Red River campaign under Banks. The regiment was mustered out November 16, 1864. Many of the north Tama soldiers lost their lives in the South.

Soon after the fall of Fort Sumpter in 1861 a military company was formed in north Tama which drilled at Old Buckingham and West Union. At the first call for volunteers several boys enlisted in nearby cities. The first war meeting in the north end of the county was in September, 1861, at the Buckingham schoolhouse. Nearly every man in the settlement was there. Speeches were made by Captain Stivers, Mr. Connell, J. T. Ames and others. There was no wild cheering or applause, but rather a serious deliberation upon the momentous war question. John Gaston, Peter Wilson and B. F. Thomas signed the muster roll that night. Next day they were joined by John McKune, John R. Felter and others. A week later the company was called together to Toledo, and the trip to the county seat was made in farm wagons. After a dinner served by the church ladies and after the final parting with friends, the journey by wagon was continued to Marengo, the nearest railroad station. The company entrained there for Davenport, where the Fourteenth Iowa regiment was mobilized.

Tama County with less than 800 men fit for war service, sent nearly 400 to fight for the Union, and north Tama, with scarcely 150 men of military age, sent 80. And while the boys were with the colors the women of the settlement helped with the work at the plow, reaper and threshing machine.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "CHARITON"

Inquiry is frequently made concerning the origin of the name "Chariton." In 1804 when the Lewis and Clark expedition went up the Missouri River and passed the mouths of the Chariton rivers they noted the name in the diary they kept descriptive of their trip. In the "History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark" by Elliott Coues, the original diary is published and

copious notes are made by the editor. On the origin of this name we quote from Vol. I, pages 19 and 31 as follows:

June 10th. [1804] We passed Deer creek; and, at the distance of five miles, the two rivers called by the French the two Charatons,⁴² a corruption of Thieraton [read Charretin], the first of which is 30, the second 70 yards wide.

June 24th. [1804.] We passed, at eight miles' distance, Hay cabin creek, coming in from the south, about 20 yards wide, and so called from camps of straw built on it. To the north are some rocks projecting into the river, and a little beyond them is a creek on the same side, called Charaton Scarty⁶⁶—that is, Charaton like the Otter.

⁴²This word has never been satisfactorily explained; certainly the explanation attempted in the text is itself a misprint or other blunder. It might be either Charleton or Charlatan; the former is given on p. 347 of the orig. ed.; the latter would match Gasconade, as applied to another river. The various forms in which we find it add to our perplexity. Thus, it is the Chératon of Collot in 1796; Charleton is Perrin du Lac's style, 1805; Lewis' map of 1806 has Charlton; Clark's 1814, prints the two Charatons; Brackenridge, 1814, gives Chareton or Chariton, p. 211 and p. 265; Long, 1823, Charaton; Nicollet's map, 1843, Chariton; some of the spurious Lewis and Clark books make it Chareturn; Gass strikes out for himself with the two Charlottes, p. 16; Pike, 1810, is satisfied with two Charlatans; Lapie, 1821, has but one river, which he calls R. des deux Charlatans. I only discovered what it ought to be on consulting L. and C.'s MSS. (See note under date of June 24th.) The name has now settled into the form Chariton for both rivers, for the county, and for a town. The two rivers were formerly distinguished in French as Grand and Petit Charletons (so Perrin du Lac); they have also been called Great and Little, and West and East. They are probably the pair of rivers called les rivières aux Racines by D'Anville, 1752, though his map runs them separately into the Missouri. These rivers reach the Missouri through Chariton Co., with Howard Co. adjoining at the confluence. The Chicago and Alton R. R. crosses the Missouri a little below this point, and both Charitons are crossed above by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R. The streams are straightish, north-south, parallel with many branches of the Grand River, which comes into the Missouri a little higher up. This is the main drainage into the Missouri of the rise to 1,000 feet to the west and north. East of the Charitons the drainage is into the Mississippi.

⁶⁶See note at date of June 10th. Since that was penned, I have come into possession of all the original manuscripts of Lewis and Clark which Nicholas Biddle had when he wrote this book, and several other field note-books which were at that time in the hands of President Jefferson. These throw new light on the puzzling word "Charaton." On June 10th, Clark wrote: "passed the two Rivers of Charletons which mouth together"; on June 24th, he wrote: "Chareton Carta," as the name of the creek now in question. Lewis' MSS. yield us "Charretton" in one place and "Shariton" in another. Now when Biddle struck these snags he upset, and wrote a letter to Clark (now before me) dated July 7th, 1810, asking: "What is the real name & spelling of the stream called Sharriton Carta, and also the Two Charletons? Get some of the Frenchmen at St. Louis to put them down exactly as they should be printed." Clark's reply I never saw; the upshot as above printed has hitherto defied conjecture. But the meaning is now clear. For "Charaton Scarty" read Charretins écartés, i. e., two creeks, each named Charretin, which are separated or divergent in their courses, though emptying together into the Missouri. There are a pair of creeks in Clay Co. Mo., which exactly answer this description, and are in just the right place. Then for the attempted explanation, "like the Otter," read simply, "like the other," i. e., like the two other rivers called by the same name, having one mouth, though they are separated (écartés) in their courses. The word Charretin (also Chartin) will be found in any good French dictionary. It is a derivative of Charrette, which we have seen before as a place-name on the Missouri.

IOWA NURSERYMEN INTRODUCED FRUIT TREES INTO OREGON

The Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa recently received from the Oregon Historical Society a piece of "Blackheart" Cherry wood cut from one of the trees conveyed across the plains from Iowa to Oregon in 1847. This slab of wood is about 6 inches square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and has $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of bark on two sides, being a fine, solid specimen. A description is attached as follows:

BLACKHEART CHERRY WOOD.—The tree from which this was taken was one of 800 fruit trees of different varieties, including apples, pears, peaches, crabapples, etc., brought across the plains to Oregon in 1847 by HENDERSON LEWELLING aided by his son Alfred, from Salem, Henry County, Iowa. A foot of earth mixed with pulverized charcoal was placed in each wagon box, and in this the two-year-old trees were planted. The trip, beginning in April, ended in November, and the fruit stock was set out a little later a half mile north of the present city of Milwaukee, Oregon, near the present lodge of the Waverly Golf Club. These were the first grafted fruit trees west of the Rocky Mountains. This was known as the "Traveling Nursery," and was the beginning of the fruit industry of the Pacific Coast.

This tree was sold by Mr. Lewelling to David J. Chambers for five dollars in the spring of 1850. He took it with a few other fruit trees to his farm four miles east of Olympia, Washington, and planted it near his house. The Himes family arrived at that place October 21, 1853, and had cherry preserves from that tree that evening, by the courtesy of Mrs. Chambers. The writer of this sketch ate fruit from that tree many times in subsequent years; and the last time he plucked cherries from it was on July 19, 1926.—George H. Himes, Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association and Curator of the Oregon Historical Society, 253 Market Street, Portland, Oregon. (4-18-1927-500.)

In corroboration and further on the subject we quote from an article, "Early History of Iowa Horticulture," by G. B. Brackett of Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, published in "Iowa Horticultural Report," 1882, pages 314-15:

In 1836 Henderson Lewelling moved from Salem, Indiana, to Henry County, Iowa, and in 1837 planted a small nursery on Cedar Creek, near Salem; and, also, planted an orchard, including thirty-five varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries. In 1838 John Lewelling moved from Indiana to Henry County, and joined Henderson, his brother, in the nursery business, adding considerable more stock to

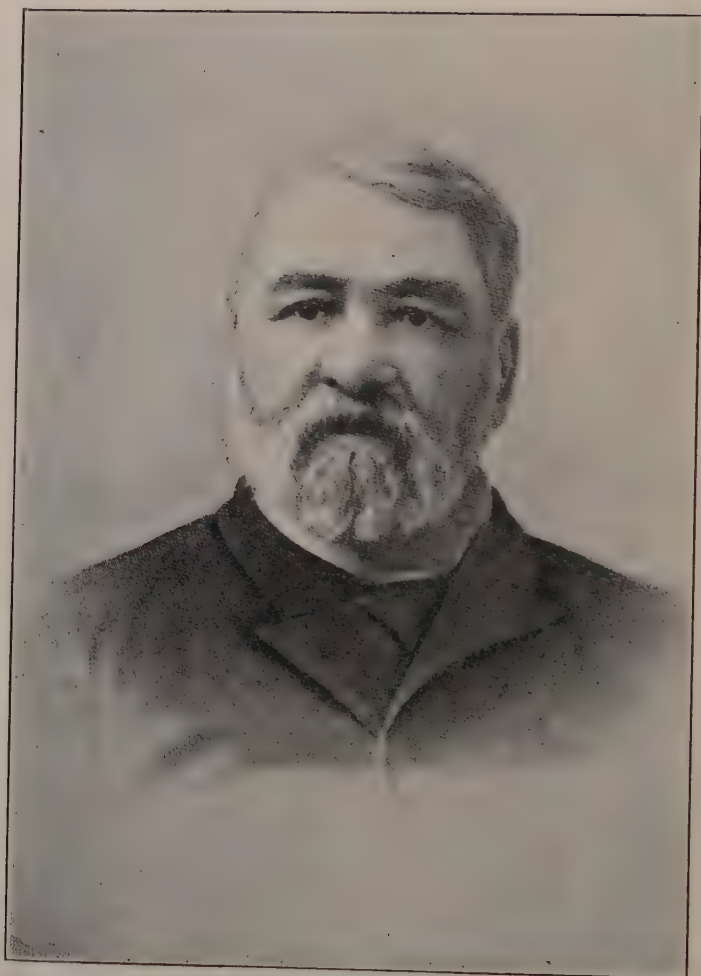
the nursery. The business was successfully carried on until 1848, when Henderson concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice to go west, and after filling a box with soil, he planted about 300 root grafts in it, and loaded the same on to his wagon and started across the plains for Oregon, where he arrived in due time, after a long and tedious journey, with his trees in good condition, some of them having made a growth of three feet on the trip. This was truly pioneer horticulture, and evinced a zeal worthy of the cause. John Lewelling remained and continued the nursery business at Salem until 1850, when he crossed the plains, and joined Henderson in Oregon in the nursery business until 1852, when he returned to Iowa, and during the summer of 1852 sold out his interest in the business in Oregon, and moved to San Francisco in 1853, and in 1854 planted a large orchard at Mission, San Jose, for E. L. Beard.

JOHN FITCH KINNEY

John Fitch Kinney was born in New Haven, Oswego County, New York, April 2, 1816. His parents were Stephen F. and Abby (Brockway) Kinney. He attended public school, and later private schools at New Haven and at Hannibal, New York. He also attended the Rensselaer Academy at Oswego, New York, for two years. In 1835 he took up the study of law with Orville Robinson in Mexico, New York, and after two years, or in 1837, removed to Marysville, Ohio. Here he became acquainted with Augustus Hall, a young lawyer from Batavia, New York, with whom he read law one year.

Mr. Kinney at this time became acquainted with Mr. Hall's sister, Hannah D. Hall, whom he married at Mount Vernon, Ohio, January 29, 1839. This marriage doubtless exerted a decided influence on his early public career. Her three brothers, Jonathan C., Augustus and Benjamin F. Hall, were all very influential in Iowa's early history, and destined to be contemporaneous with Mr. Kinney's early professional life in Iowa, Jonathan C. attaining a very large practice in early Iowa courts and becoming a member of the Supreme Court. Augustus became a member of Congress from Iowa and later chief justice of Nebraska Territory.

Mr. Kinney was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1838. He began practice at Marysville, but in 1840 removed to Mount Vernon where he practiced until 1844. In the summer



Wm. G. G. G.
J. F. K. K.

of that year he removed to West Point, Lee County, Iowa Territory, and engaged in the practice, West Point then being the county seat of Lee County. On the convening of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory at Iowa City, May 5, 1845, he was chosen secretary of the Council, and served during the sessions of that assembly, and was elected to the same position by the Eighth Assembly, which convened December 1, 1845. In 1846 he was appointed district attorney for Lee County, and June 12, 1847, when but thirty-one years old, was appointed by Governor Briggs a member of the Supreme Court of the new state. He was elected to that position by the Second General Assembly in 1848 for a term of six years, but in August, 1853, he resigned, President Pierce having appointed him chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

Utah was created a territory September 9, 1850. Brigham Young was appointed governor and B. D. Harris of Vermont chief justice. These and the other territorial appointments were made September 20, 1850, but Justice Harris and the eastern appointees did not arrive until the summer of 1851, and assembled for duty in August. In a few weeks their disagreements with Governor Brigham Young and the Territorial Legislature were so pronounced and the antagonisms so intense that the appointees, including Chief Justice Harris, returned to their homes in the East. Lazarius Reid of New York was then appointed chief justice, went to Utah, remained about a year and returned home.¹ Kinney was Reid's successor. Justice Kinney resigned from the Supreme Court of Iowa in January, 1854. During the early summer following he drove overland, taking his family with him, and assumed his judicial duties in Utah. He at once became popular with the people of Utah and worked in harmony with Governor Brigham Young.² In the spring of 1856 the family returned to their former home in Iowa and in 1857 Judge Kinney, having been superceded as chief justice by the appointment of D. R. Eckles of Indiana, removed with his family to Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, and entered the practice of law there. In June, 1860, President Buchanan again appointed

¹"History of Utah" by H. H. Bancroft, pp. 453-62.

²Letter to editor of the *ANNALS* from Andrew Jensen, historian of Church of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1926.

him chief justice of Utah Territory. He went by stage to Utah, leaving his family in the Nebraska City home. By this time Brigham Young had been superseded as governor and the Federal government was trying to enforce law through its appointees. The Mormons resented it, especially the legislation against polygamy, and frequent clashes were occurring until almost a state of war existed. A detachment of United States troops was in Salt Lake City to defend the officials, if necessary, and enforce their authority. During these controversies Judge Kinney shielded the church dignitaries from molestation by his colleagues. "When it was believed that the arrest of Brigham Young was contemplated on the ground he had married another wife, Judge Kinney, as a safeguard and at his [Young's] own request, ordered him into custody for violating the act for the suppression of polygamy. The writ was served by the marshal without the aid of a posse and the prisoner, attended by a few intimate friends, promptly appeared at the State House, and the accused admitted to bail, awaiting the action of the grand jury. Although the prophet's recent marriage was well known throughout the city, no bill was found against him."³

Concerning this period of Judge Kinney's public service, Andrew Jensen, historian of the church, quoted above, says, "Judge Kinney became very much liked by the majority of the people of Utah, so much so that other Federal officers who were continually waging warfare against the 'Mormons' planned for his removal." Mr. Jensen also quotes from an obituary published at Salt Lake City at the time of Judge Kinney's death, "Judge Kinney was accounted by all who knew him as a splendid type of manhood. His death will be mourned by many and to the earlier settlers of Utah he will be remembered as a staunch friend and a just judge."

In the summer of 1862 when at Nebraska City on a leave of absence he was nominated for delegate to Congress by the Democrats of that territory, but at the election was defeated by a small majority. He then returned to Utah to resume his duties on the bench. In June, 1863, he was superseded in that position by the appointment of John Titus of Pennsylvania, on the ground that as he had run for Congress in Nebraska he had disqualified

³"History of Utah" by H. H. Bancroft, pp. 614-15.

himself for remaining on the bench in Utah. However, it was believed by his Utah friends that the principal cause of his removal was the attitude of sympathy he had shown them in the conduct of his office.

At the following general election in Utah August 3, 1863, Judge Kinney was elected the delegate from that territory to the Thirty-eighth Congress. In the first session of that Congress, on January 25, 1864, he introduced a bill for the admission of Utah as a state.

On January 27, 1864, Judge Kinney made a speech in the House of Representatives in reply to Fernando Wood, Democrat, of New York, defending his constituents, the people of Utah. Mr. Wood had referred to them as "profligate outcasts, who have always been hostile to our moral and political institutions." Judge Kinney briefly reviewed some of the troubles the Federal government had had with the Mormons, and asserted the latter had not been in rebellion against the government, and even now were loyal to the cause of the Union, while Mr. Wood himself had characterized the prosecution of the war against the South as "a hellish crusade of blood and famine." Judge Kinney thus in this speech, defended his constituents, and emphasized their and his loyalty to the Union cause.⁴

On March 17 Judge Kinney made an extended, able and eloquent speech urging statehood for Utah. He argued the constitutional reasons for not longer depriving its people of republican government, and defended them from charges of disloyalty to the Federal authorities.⁵ At the close of his service in Congress in 1865 he returned to Nebraska City and engaged in law practice, his family having remained there from 1857.

In February, 1867, President Johnson appointed him a member of a commission to visit the Sioux Indians and inquire into the Fort Phil Kearney massacre of December, 1866. This work principally devolved on Judge Kinney, and was satisfactorily accomplished. For several years previous to 1882 he was a member of the Nebraska State Agricultural Board. In 1882 he received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the Nebraska Legislature for United States senator. He continued in

⁴See the Congressional Globe, Part I, First Session Thirty-eighth Congress, pp. 372-73.

⁵Ibid, pp. 1170-73.

the practice of law at Nebraska City until June 27, 1884, when President Arthur appointed him agent of the Sioux Indians at Yankton, Dakota. Confirmation of the appointment was made December 11, 1884. He continued in this position until January 1, 1889, when he resigned and returned to Nebraska City. On January 29, 1889, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in the presence of their children and grandchildren. The same year they removed to San Diego, California, where Mrs. Kinney died May 1, 1895. In 1897 he became president of the Iowa Association of San Diego County, California.

In 1899 Judge Kinney returned to Salt Lake City, married a Mormon woman, and continued to reside there until his death August 16, 1902. Burial was in San Diego, California.

As a member of the Iowa Supreme Court, Judge Kinney established a reputation for ability and judicial fairness. Edward H. Stiles in his "Recollections of Notable Lawyers of Early Iowa," pp. 332-33, says, "He was a well educated, talented, bright young lawyer, and soon rose to prominence in the state. * * * He displayed great acumen and judicial ability. * * * Had he remained in Iowa, which he left while comparatively a young man, he would undoubtedly have added to his already excellent reputation there as a lawyer and a judge."

The *St. Louis Intelligencer* of the 5th says: During the past three or four days not less than one thousand emigrants of the Mormon persuasion have passed this city on their way to the Great Salt Lake. They are mostly English emigrants, and from appearances, quite intelligent as a body, and such as would make good citizens in any country.—*The Frontier Guardian*, Kanessville (Council Bluffs), Iowa, June 12, 1850. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

NOTABLE DEATHS

WILLIS G. HASKELL was born in Bradford, Chickasaw County, Iowa, June 5, 1857, and died in Des Moines April 17, 1927. Burial was in Oak Hill Cemetery, Cedar Rapids. His parents were Edwin A. and Eliza (Holmes) Haskell. The family removed to Cedar Falls and there the son attended public school. When a youth he learned telegraphy, and from 1873 until 1893 was in the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company as telegraph operator, station agent at different places in northeastern Iowa, and finally as traveling freight and passenger agent. In 1893 he resigned, and located at Cedar Rapids, entering the wholesale and retail coal business. He associated with others in manufacturing, dealing in real estate, and in banking. He applied his energy to various activities. He served as a member of Cedar Rapids City Council, was chairman of the city park commission, was president of the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club, was Fifth District member of the Republican State Committee in 1908, and was postmaster at Cedar Rapids from 1909 to 1912. He was elected senator in 1916, re-elected in 1920 and in 1924, and served in the General Assembly from the Thirty-seventh to the Forty-second inclusive, his death occurring in the closing days of the session of the Forty-second. He was chairman of the Committee on Cities and Towns during his last three sessions, and during his last session was vice chairman of the Committee on Highways. The legislative subjects which made the greatest appeal to him were in behalf of the Children's Hospital at the State University, good roads, and state parks. In 1922 he was a member of the State Board of Conservation. The same year he was president of a syndicate composed of himself, Col. W. G. Dows, Isaac B. Smith, H. M. Havner, J. S. Farquhar, and R. G. Grassfield that purchased and conducted the *Cedar Rapids Republican* until it was consolidated with the *Gazette*. He was a man of energy, successful in business, and a useful legislator and citizen.

LEROY TITUS WEEKS, dean of Tabor College, Iowa, was born at Mount Vernon, Iowa, February 1, 1854, and died in Jennie Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, March 4, 1927. Burial was at Mount Vernon. In 1872 he journeyed in a covered wagon with his parents to Kansas. After a few years in Kansas he returned to Iowa, supporting himself by farm work in Cedar County. He entered Cornell College, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1883 and a Master's degree in 1902. He studied also at the University of Chicago, at Oxford University (1899), and at Denver University, receiving from the latter institution the Ph. D. degree in 1905. His major study in school was English, a subject which he taught in Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, in McKendric Col-

lege, Lebanon, Illinois, and in Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa. For ten years 1915-1925, Doctor Weeks was rector of the Protestant Episcopal Trinity Church in Emmetsburg, Iowa. While well known as a teacher and pastor, he will probably be longest remembered as a poet and naturalist. He was especially a lover and student of birds, all his life, and his ability to express himself in stalwart, original verse also was characteristic of his whole career. Many of his best poems, the second edition of which appeared in 1923, are on the subject of birds, though he was also a master of sonnet and other forms of wide content. In his later years he lectured frequently and read from his poems. From its beginning in 1919 he was lecturer on birds and hike leader on the staff of The American School of Wild Life Protection at McGregor. He was a member of The American Ornithologists Union, Book Fellows Club of Chicago, and the Iowa Poets and Authors Club.—Charles R. Keyes.

PARLEY FINCH was born in Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1844, and died at a hospital in Fort Dodge, Iowa, February 16, 1927. Burial was at Humboldt. His parents were James and Lucia Johnson Finch. He attended common school and in 1862 began teaching, which he continued for nine terms. He read law with his brother, Ira Finch. In 1871 he removed to Iowa, read law with Oren Miller at Waterloo and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1872 he located at Humboldt and engaged in the practice of the law which he followed until 1912. He served several years as councilman of Humboldt, and for three terms as mayor. He was elected representative in 1893 and was re-elected in 1895, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-sixth Extra general assemblies, the last being the Code Revision session of 1897 during which he was a member and was secretary of the Code Revision Committee of the House. In 1897 he was elected senator and served in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. He was a useful and an influential legislator. Besides his law practice he was actively engaged in real estate business, became a large land owner, was president of the Humboldt State Bank many years, and did much for the development of his town and county. During the World War he assisted in local patriotic activities.

THOMAS TEALE was born in Greenwich, England, January 10, 1842, and died in Leon, Iowa, March 7, 1923. Burial was in Leon Cemetery. His parents, Frederick and Diana C. Teale, immigrated to the United States with their family in 1843, lived first in Orleans County, New York, later in Wisconsin, in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1855 removed to Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Thomas attended local schools and secured a good common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Shiloh, was sent home on furlough, rejoined his company later, but in August, 1863, was given

a disability discharge. In 1865 he removed to a farm in Fayette Township, Decatur County, Iowa. From 1879 to 1888 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Lamoni. In 1885 he was elected representative and re-elected in 1887, and served in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second general assemblies. In 1888 he removed to Leon and became a member of the firm of Young & Teale, merchants. In 1894 he entered the banking business, was president of the Farmers and Traders State Bank of Leon from 1913 for several years, of the Iowa State Bank of Mount Ayr, and was interested in other banks in that vicinity.

EMMONS JOHNSON was born at Ellicottville, New York, January 23, 1835, and died at Waterloo, Iowa, April 5, 1927. His parents were Dr. Elijah and Herma (Jewett) Johnson. He attended academies at Fredonia and Springville, New York, and for one year was a student at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1859 he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, and being without means he worked first as a farm hand, and then as a store clerk. With C. A. Farwell he operated the first grain elevator in Waterloo, and also established the first one at Independence. In 1864 he removed to Waverly and established there the banking house of Johnson & Leavitt, the first bank in Bremer County, later becoming the First National Bank of Waverly. Mr. Johnson was elected senator in 1869 and served in the Thirteenth General Assembly, but in 1871 removed from the district, returning to Waterloo, and enlarging his banking activities. For many years he was president of the Leavitt & Johnson Trust Company, the Waterloo Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of Waverly. He retained an interest in all of these until his death, although for a few years he had relinquished active control. He was very successful in business, was courteous, cultured, and took much interest in education, and in many ways contributed to the welfare of the community.

FRANK H. HELSEL was born in Millersburg, Ohio, June 9, 1857, and died in Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 8, 1927. His parents, Rev. Jesse and Eliza A. (Smith) Helsel, removed with their family to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1863, and later to Sac County. Frank H. attended Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, and later, Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois, from which he was graduated. He taught a year in Hillsboro, Illinois, and followed by teaching at Alden, Iowa. During these years he had been reading law, and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sioux Rapids in 1882. In this he achieved great success. He was judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district from 1898 to 1900, but declined further service in order to resume practice. He was interested in seven or more banks in his part of the state, having helped organize most of them, and being attorney for all of them. He was local attorney for five different railroads of his section of the state, and in 1912 removed to Fort Dodge, becoming district attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad.

Company, having charge of all its legal affairs west of the Mississippi. He was interested in political matters, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1896.

GEORGE W. SCOTT was born near Le Roy, McLean County, Illinois, January 31, 1861, and died in Davenport, Iowa, February 28, 1927. His education was obtained in common school, at Evergreen City Business College, Bloomington, and at the State Normal School, Normal, Illinois. He taught in public schools three years. From 1885 to 1889 he was superintendent of the Indian school at Fort Stevenson, Dakota. In January, 1889, he was transferred to the Chillico Indian Training School in Indian Territory. In December of the same year he resigned, read law with C. T. Atkinson of Arkansas City, Kansas, was admitted to the bar April 20, 1890, and began practice there. He became county attorney of Cowley County, Kansas, in January, 1893, and served two years. In 1895 he removed to Davenport, Iowa, becoming a partner in the practice of law with William Theophilus, and later was a member of the firm of Salinger, Scott & Theophilus. He was city attorney of Davenport during 1898 and 1899, and again in 1906 and 1907, and was mayor in 1908 and 1909. In later years he and his son, Walter H. Scott, were in partnership in practice. He was a prominent factor in the Democratic party of the state.

JOHN FLETCHER REAM was born near New Castle, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1854, and died in Oskaloosa, Iowa, February 26, 1927. His parents removed with their family to Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1855. He obtained his education in common school. At sixteen years of age he became a coal miner at Beacon and followed that labor most of his life. He became active in the United Mine Workers of America, was president from March, 1898, to March, 1900, of the Iowa District of that organization, and was Iowa's representative on the National Executive Board for three years. At Beacon he served as mayor, as member of the school board, and as justice of the peace. He was elected senator in 1908 and was re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-third to the Thirty-sixth general assembly, inclusive. He was a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES H. THOMAS was born near Roseville, Warren County, Illinois, September 29, 1860, and died at Creston, Iowa, April 10, 1927. His parents, Mathew and Emaline (Rayborn) Thomas, removed with their family to Cromwell, Union County, Iowa, in 1876. Charles completed the course in the public schools of Cromwell and in 1880 entered employment with W. M. Sparr, a lumber and hardware merchant. In 1886 he entered a homestead in Kansas, began the study of law at Dodge City, but soon returned to Iowa and continued the study of law at Creston, but abandoned it and entered the hardware business on his own account at Cromwell. From then during the balance of his life he was con-

stantly and very successfully engaged in hardware and lumber business, mostly with partners or corporations, in Cromwell, Kent, and Creston, living alternately in those towns. He was active in local religious, educational and political affairs. In 1912 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies. In 1921 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, and in 1924 was appointed postmaster at Creston, holding both positions at the time of his death.

JOHN B. CLASSEN was born in Germany, April 30, 1846, and died in Marshalltown, Iowa, March 21, 1927. His parents were John and Margaret (Enkin) Classen. His mother having died in 1848, his father with his children immigrated to America in 1851 and settled in Lee County, Illinois. John B. was raised on a farm and received his education in common school at Prairieville. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He followed farming in Illinois and in 1867 removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where he was a farmer and farm owner in Vienna Township until 1900, when he removed to Marshalltown. Besides holding township offices, he was elected representative in 1895, was re-elected in 1897, and in 1899 was elected senator, serving inclusively from the Twenty-sixth to the Twenty-ninth general assemblies. He was president of the Marshall County Fair Association at its organization and during its first five years, was interested in local banks and in other business concerns.

RUBEN BERTRAM CRONE was born in Cedar County, Iowa, January 7, 1871, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, March 30, 1927. Burial was at Estherville. In 1876 the family removed to Tama County. After graduating from high school he taught for several years, then entered the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated in 1897. Between 1897 and 1911 he acted as superintendent of schools in Churdan, Fonda, Tipton, Washington, and Fort Dodge. He then spent one year in Emmet County. He was president of Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska, from 1912 to 1920, after which he returned to Emmet County. He was president of the Farm Bureau of that county two years, and was elected representative in 1926, dying during the session.

THOMAS EYRE BOOTH was born on a farm in Fairview Township, Jones County, Iowa, February 2, 1842, and died in Anamosa April 5, 1927. His parents were Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth. He attended common school in periods between work on the farm, but when about sixteen years of age he entered the office of the *Anamosa Eureka* as an apprentice. It was then conducted by Matt Parrott. After about three years of apprenticeship he went to Meriden, New Hampshire, and entered Kimball Union Academy as a student. In a little over a year,

or in 1861, he was recalled to Anamosa to take active charge of the *Eureka*, as his father had become part owner and Mr. Parrott had left for another position. After a number of years his father retired, after which he was sole editor and proprietor until in 1911 he sold it to Gardner & Bye. Thus over half a century, including his apprenticeship, was spent by him in labor upon and in editing this paper. He was a man of fine poise of character and judgment, modest but able, and was a force for good in his community, county, and state.

WILLIAM A. TADE was born in Lee County, Iowa Territory, September 17, 1841, and died at his home in Harrisburg Township, Van Buren County, Iowa, January 13, 1927. He attended public school at Augusta, and after his parents, John and Martha Davies Tade, had removed with their family to Van Buren County in 1854, he attended school at Harrisburg Center. When fourteen he entered Iowa College, Davenport, and attended for a time. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, on October 14, 1861, was captured at Shiloh and was a prisoner for eight months in Montgomery, Mobile, Macon, and Libby prisons, and was paroled and exchanged, and rejoined his regiment. He became a lieutenant and later a captain in the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Regiment, and was mustered out December 13, 1866. On his return home he followed farming, was a useful man in church, social and business matters in his community, was elected representative in 1889 and served in the Twenty-third General Assembly, and at the time of his death was president of the Hillsboro Farmers and Traders Savings Bank.

JOSEPH MARTIN SCHLEICHER was born in Baden, Germany, March 19, 1839, and died at the home of a daughter at Algona, Iowa, April 6, 1927. Burial was at Humboldt. He immigrated to America, locating in Ohio, in 1850, and removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1854. He enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, September 2, 1861, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, as third sergeant August 11, 1865. He removed to Humboldt County in 1867 and the next year homesteaded in Wacousta Township. He helped organize the Grand Army posts at Livermore and Dakota City, was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt County in 1882, and was elected representative in 1887 and served in the Twenty-second General Assembly.

IRA JOY SWAIN was born on a farm near Windsor, Dane County, Wisconsin, March 8, 1849, and died near Malvern, Iowa, December 2, 1924. His parents removed with their family to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1861. Ira J. attended common school and Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, and in 1867 went to Boone County, Iowa, where he taught in public schools. In 1870 he removed to Malvern, Mills County, became a bookkeeper and salesman, and later formed a partnership with R. J.

Brown, as Brown & Swain, dealers in hardware and implements. He sold his interest in this business in 1888 and located on a farm near Malvern, which continued to be his home the rest of his life. For over a quarter of a century he was chorister and had charge of the music in the First Baptist Church of Malvern, and for many years contributed his time and talent along this line of public service in his town and community. For over thirty years he was secretary of the Mills County Fair Association. In 1914 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-sixth General Assembly.

ALFRED LEROY BROOKS was born at Vinton, Iowa, June 6, 1858, and died in Des Moines January 5, 1927. Burial was at Audubon. His parents were Lorenzo and Jane (Peace) Brooks. He attended common school and Blairstown Academy, taught school, worked on farms during vacations, began the study of medicine, entered Rush Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1883. The same year he entered the practice of medicine at Gray, Audubon County, but in 1888 removed to Audubon where he continued in practice until ill health compelled his retirement in 1926. He was coroner of Audubon County several years, was president of the local school board, and was elected representative in 1891 and served in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. He had an extensive practice as a physician and surgeon, was prominent in medical associations, and in 1915 was one of the organizers of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association and was a member of its executive committee for many years. He was devoted to his profession and to the service of humanity.

CHARLES HARVEY SCOTT was born in Walnut Township, Appanoose County, Iowa, September 14, 1862, and died at his home near Clarkdale in the same township December 3, 1926. He received his education in the rural and graded schools of his neighborhood and engaged in farming and truck gardening, which vocation he followed throughout his life and in which he was very successful. He held the offices of rural school director and of township trustee several years. In 1916 he was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1918, 1920, and 1922, serving in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Fortieth Extra general assemblies. He was again elected representative in 1926, but his death as noted above prevented his qualification.

SUSAN C. (BURKHOLDER) CARPENTER was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1837 and died in Long Beach, California, November 22, 1926. Burial was at Fort Dodge, Iowa. She was with her parents, Henry and Martha Burkholder, in their removal to Fort Dodge in 1857. She was married to Cyrus C. Carpenter in 1864 when he was on furlough during his service in the Union Army. She was with her husband as he temporarily resided at different times in Des Moines as register of the

state land office, as governor, and as member of the General Assembly, and in Washington as comptroller of the Treasury and as congressman. Governor Carpenter died May 29, 1898, and on June 23, 1898, Mrs. Carpenter was appointed postmaster at Fort Dodge, succeeding Charles F. Duncombe, and served until January 31, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had no children. The last ten years of her life was spent in the home of a nephew, Clay Carpenter, of Long Beach, California. She had strong literary tastes, was intellectual, and social, and filled her various positions with credit.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ROBINSON was born at Hampton, Connecticut, January 21, 1849, and died at Armstrong, Iowa, June 9, 1926. When fifteen years old he removed to Lee Center, Illinois, and in 1868 to Grundy County, Iowa, and near Conrad he purchased prairie land which he developed and farmed until 1880 when he was elected county recorder of Grundy County. By re-elections he served in that position six years, then returned to his farm, but in 1892 removed to Armstrong and joined with others in organizing the First National Bank of that place. He acted first as president and later as cashier, serving in one or the other capacity until his death. He became the owner of several farms and was quite successful in business. He was mayor of Armstrong and in 1901 was elected representative, was re-elected in 1903, and served in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was prominently identified with the enactment of drainage legislation, and with other measures benefitting especially his part of the state.

SAMUEL MAYNE was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, November 14, 1854, and died at Algona, Iowa, February 28, 1927. In 1864 he was brought by his parents as they removed to Mendota, Illinois. He attended common school, and secured more advanced education at Valparaiso, Indiana, and Naperville, Illinois, taught school some years and in 1882 was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. The same year he began practice of the law at Eagle Grove, but in 1883 removed to Bancroft, where he practiced for twenty years. In 1895 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, including the extra session at which the Code was revised. In 1902 he removed to Idaho, but returned to Kossuth County in 1918.

GEORGE D. HARRISON was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1829, and died at Columbus Junction, Iowa, March 2, 1927. He was brought by his parents, S. P. and Catharine Harrison, as they removed to Clark County, Ohio, in 1834. He attended common school, and Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He taught school and for two years followed civil engineering. In 1855 he removed to Columbus City,

Louisa County, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandising. In 1877 he sold his business and removed to Columbus Junction, where he dealt in grain and livestock for many years. He also owned a large farm and was influential in business matters. He was useful in public affairs, was a member of the town council, and although a Democrat in a Republican county, he was elected representative in 1869 and served in the Thirteenth General Assembly.

FRED R. FROST was born in England, June 21, 1880, and died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 21, 1927. He was brought by his parents as they removed to Fort Dodge in 1881. In 1901 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment, Iowa National Guard. In 1910 he was promoted to second lieutenant and in 1911 to captain. In 1917 he went to the Officers' Training School at Fort Snelling and, receiving a commission in the United States Army, in 1918 he organized Company E, Fourth Iowa Infantry, later Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry. In 1922 he was promoted to major and held that rank at the time of his death. In 1926 he was presented with a diamond-studded medal for his twenty-five years service in the Iowa National Guard, the presentation being made by General Matt Tinley in the presence of Governor Ham-mill and the National Guard.

SAMUEL F. WILSON was born on a farm near Wapello, Iowa, September 2, 1868, and died at his home a few miles south of Wapello, February 21, 1927. His parents were William M. and Miriam (Conway) Wilson. He was educated in common school and on attaining his majority engaged in farming, which he pursued successfully. He was a useful citizen in his community and county, held several township offices, helped organize the Louisa County Farm Bureau, was for a number of years a member of the Morning Sun Consolidated School Board, was a member of the Louisa County Board of Supervisors for two terms—1909 to 1914—and in 1926 was elected senator from the Louisa-Muscatine district. He qualified at the opening of the session of the Forty-second General Assembly, but was forced to return home in a few days because of the illness which soon terminated his life.

DAVID HARDMAN MILLER was born in Des Moines, Iowa, October 19, 1865, and died in Des Moines January 20, 1927. Burial was at Adel. His parents were Martin W. and Elizabeth (Wills) Miller. In 1872 the family removed to Adair County, and the remainder of his boyhood was spent in Adair and Guthrie counties. He was graduated from Menlo High School, taught school five years, and entered Drake University in 1891 and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1895. Soon thereafter he began practice of law at Adel. He was elected county attorney of Dallas County in 1902 and occupied that position the following six years. During the World War he was active in

all kinds of relief work, and for some years was county chairman of the Red Cross organization. The fall of 1926 he was elected representative, but died a few days after taking his seat in the Forty-second General Assembly.

HERBRAND L. OLSON was born in Hallingdal, Norway, January 27, 1845, and died in Northwood, Iowa, December 30, 1926. Burial was in Elk Creek Cemetery. His parents were Ole and Gertie Trustem. His father dying, the mother with her family removed to America in 1853, settling first in Wisconsin, but in 1856 they removed to Worth County, Iowa. Here the boy grew to manhood and August 22, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, but was honorably discharged May 5, 1863, because of disability brought on by exposure. He returned home, followed farming in Brookfield Township, Worth County, but in 1900 removed to Northwood. He held several local offices, was a member of the Worth County Board of Supervisors for three years, and in 1903 was elected representative and served in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first general assemblies.

CORNELIUS B. EGGLESTON was born near Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, October 27, 1853, and died in a hospital in Dixon, Illinois, July 2, 1925. Burial was in Maple Hill Cemetery, near Osceola, Iowa. His death resulted from a railroad accident. His parents, Alpheus and Mary Eggleston, removed to Clarke County when their son was quite young. He spent all his active life on a farm in Clarke County, alternating for some years between school-teaching and farming. He held several township offices and in 1912 was elected representative and was re-elected in 1914, serving in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies. In 1920 he removed to Wisconsin, but in 1921 returned to Iowa, becoming a resident of New London, Henry County.

LYMAN S. HUNTLEY was born in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, November 27, 1837, and died at his home in Warren Township, Lucas County, Iowa, September 17, 1926. His parents were Sebra and Nancy Huntley. When he reached manhood he removed to Galena, Ohio. He enlisted as a sergeant in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry August 6, 1862, and after three years' service was mustered out as a captain. Soon thereafter he removed to and settled on the farm that remained his home during the rest of his life. He was active in the Grand Army organization and was useful in community affairs. In 1895 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sixth Extra General Assembly.